

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 425.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Affairs in France.

The Preliminaries of Peace Signed.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The preliminaries of peace were finally settled to-day. The exact terms are unknown, but they are believed to be severe. Bismarck has been pithless throughout the negotiations.

The *Rappel* says—M. Thiers and the Commissioners of the Assembly will probably go to Bordeaux on Sunday to submit the conditions agreed upon to the Assembly. It is hoped that they will be immediately adopted, and that a further prolongation of the armistice will be unnecessary. M. Thiers was at Versailles all day to-day.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The conclusion of peace is now certain. M. Thiers, M. Favre and the consultative commission have accepted the following conditions:—

1. The cession of Alsace and Metz, but Belfort to be restored to France.

2. The payment of a war indemnity of five milliards of francs.

3. A portion of the French territory, with some fortified towns like Sedan, to remain in the possession of Germany until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled.

4. The German army to enter Paris on Monday, and occupy the Champs Elysees.

5. Peace to be proclaimed when the French Assembly ratifies these conditions.

The London *Telegraph* has a special despatch from Amiens saying that much uneasiness prevails there in consequence of a report that England has interfered in regard to Metz, declaring that that fortress should not be ceded to the Germans.

The World's special says: The announcement of the signing of the treaty of peace produced a feeling of relief throughout the capital. The reduction of the indemnity demanded by the Germans, and the restoration of Belfort, are regarded with gratification.

Every preparation has been made at Versailles for the entry of the German army into Paris to-morrow in brilliant array. The Parisians will close their houses and remain invisible.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Passenger trains have commenced to run again between Dieppe and Paris. There are two arrivals and departures daily.

The World's special says: The English Government has interfered at the last moment, and persuaded the Germans to abandon their march through Paris. The troops will only pass through the open spaces on the south side of the city.

The Daily News has the following from Paris on the 24th:—"Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo and Henri Rochefort, members of the Radical Left of the Assembly, will present to that body a motion demanding the impeachment of Napoleon."

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Emperor William telegraphs from Versailles to the Empress Augusta as follows:—"With a deeply-moved heart in gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them.—WILHELM."

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Telegraph* has a special from Versailles of the 26th, announcing that the Emperor William will lunch at the Elysee Bourton with his court, and return to Berlin next Saturday.

The triumphal entry of the Germans into Berlin has been delayed two months, as the whole of Germany will observe six weeks of mourning for the victims of the war.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Republican manifestations continue. There is perfect order, but the feeling among the people is strong and deep for future revenge upon Germany. The Prefect of Police refuses to assume the responsibility for the preservation of order if the Prussians enter the city.

The Cologne Gazette says the signature of the preliminaries to the treaty of peace was delayed by the intervention of the English, Russian and Austrian governments. The Italian government declined to interfere.

On Sunday the Reds held a mass meeting on the

Place de la Bastille. The demonstration was disorderly, and terminated in a scene of revolting atrocity. A police agent, who attempted to interfere for the preservation of peace, was seized by the enraged crowd, fastened to a plank and thrown into the Seine, where after struggling for some time he was drowned. As long as he could be seen above the surface he was pelted with stones by the crowd on the quay. A magistrate who attempted to save the unfortunate man was threatened with similar treatment, and was finally obliged to fly for his life.

Parliament of Canada.

Owing to the non-arrival of the mails in due season towards the end of the first week Parliament was in session—and to want of space last week—we are rather behind hand in making mention of the principal proceedings so far. It is, however, of no great consequence, as much of what was done in the first few days was of a merely formal character, such as the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the address congratulating his Excellency on his elevation to the peerage,—and notices of motions about the North-West Territory, the military expedition thereto, the number of surveyors employed on the Intercolonial Railway, &c., &c.,—some of which may not be discussed at all, if it be true, as hinted, that the session will be hurried to a close, on account of the absence of Sir J. A. Macdonald at Washington, and the coming Ontario elections.

On the 17th, on motion of Sir A. T. Galt, an address was voted, for copies of all correspondence, not marked separate, on the defence of the country.

On the 20th, Sir J. A. Macdonald reported the list of members to compose the standing committee.—The name of the M.P. for North Hastings appears on the committee on miscellaneous private bills, and on the joint committee on printing.

On the 21st, the Finance Minister brought down a statement respecting the exportation of American silver, and the papers connected therewith; and on Mr Holton pointing out that the statement did not furnish the details asked for in the address, said that Mr Weir charged one-and-a-half per cent. for shipping the silver. The charge of \$118,000 for getting rid of the "nuisance," Mr Holton remarked, was pretty large. The returns were referred to the Public Accounts Committee.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr Delorme, Sir J. A. Macdonald stated the Government were not in a position to bring down a measure for the abolition of postage on Canadian newspapers.

The motion of Sir A. T. Galt, for correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governments on the Fisheries question and the Joint High Commission, was dropped, after Sir John A. Macdonald briefly explained that the Imperial Government had, by a cable despatch, announced the appointment of a commission of three, afterwards at the suggestion of the American Government, increased to five.

Mr Blake moved for the correspondence between the Canadian and Quebec Governments, and the Canadian and Ontario Governments, touching the Provincial arbitration and award, &c. A discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir John A. Macdonald suggested that the address should be made as wide as possible, as the Government intended to bring down all the papers, but would not interfere in any way with the legality of the award.—Mr Fournier contended that there could be no doubt as to the illegality of the award, and moved in amendment that it should be declared null and void.—Hon. Mr Chauveau warmly denounced the award as monstrous, unjust and illegal, and if the question were not equitably settled the existence of Confederation would be imperilled. No human power could compel the recognition of the award, and Quebec would never submit to it. He thought, however, that the papers should be brought down before the question was discussed.—Mr Fournier declined to withdraw the amendment: he could only postpone it.

On Friday, the 24th, Sir A. T. Galt moved that the House go into committee on his resolutions upon the subject of the Joint High Commission appointed by

Great Britain and the United States, so far as the same affects the rights and interests of Canada. He spoke at considerable length, stating that he was never more strongly impressed with the importance of any question. This was a subject which affected our future separate political existence, and it was the duty of the House to support the Government in this matter in every way in their power. He did not think the Imperial Government would act dishonorably, but in its desire to settle all its existing difficulties with the United States, might, perhaps, attach too little value to our rights and interests. The United States would indeed rather see us made dependent upon them than receive any money indemnity for the Alabama claims. Our fishery regulations had been regarded with jealousy by the Imperial Government, and the dispatch of Earl Kimberley was in some respects very vague. He considered that the Fenian raid claims of Canada were stronger than the Alabama claims, and it was to have been expected that the Imperial Government would have responded more cordially to our request to have these claims pressed upon the United States Government. He did not propose to go into the subject of the withdrawal of the troops, as it would come up again; but he contended that the replies to Mr Campbell on all these questions were of great importance to our position now. Unless the House expressed some opinion on these subjects, it would be assumed that we were perfectly satisfied. He pointed out that the Joint Commission had first been suggested by Mr. Adams, on the 12th of May, 1866. The proposal for a Commission should not come from Canada, for it would tend to weaken our position, and call one of the contestants to arbitrate upon our rights. He referred to the tone of President Grant's last Message, and had expected England would have said something about it. The Imperial and Canadian Governments appeared to be in accord up to a period in 1870, and since that time the Canadian Government had been ignored. He held that the rights of Canada to the three-mile limit and to the headlands should be asserted and maintained, but was afraid they would be considered of secondary importance to those of the Empire. He thought the House should assert that our rights were of paramount importance, and that it would be a criminal weakness to allow them to slip out of our grasp. He utterly repudiated the idea that this country should be subordinated to the United States, and hoped Canada would not be placed in a position of inferiority to the great Republic.

Sir John A. Macdonald replied, arguing that to allow the Americans to believe we had any mistrust of the mother country, would, instead of strengthening his hands, fetter him as a member of the High Commission.—Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blake and others taking substantially the same grounds, Sir A. T. Galt finally withdrew his resolutions.

On Monday, the 27th, Mr Blake brought forward his motion declaring that no member of the House should be engaged in the service of the Government in any paid employment like that into which the Hon. Mr. Gray, (St. John) had entered at a salary of \$3000 a month. He condemned the looseness of the mis-called Independence of Parliament Act, passed at an early session of the Parliament, by which provision was made for such a case as Col. Gray's. He then gave the particulars of the amount received by Col. Gray during the last two years, \$14,884 in all; and while condemning such a course of procedure, he expressed his pleasure that the hon. member for St. John had been set aside. In ironical terms he hoped that long might the gallant Colonel's breast expand, and his waistcoat swell with streams of patronage that flowed from the public treasury—though not while he remained a member of the House.—Sir George E. Cartier defended the Independence of Parliament Act, and contended that the Crown had a right to select service where it pleased. He referred to the case of the Joint High Commission, and to the appointment of Mr Gladstone as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, as precedents for the course of the Canadian Government. But the Government had come to the conclusion to introduce a measure to re-establish the state of things which had

prevailed in the old Parliament of Scotland with respect to the independence of members.—Mr Savary moved an amendment (written by Sir G. E. Cartier) leaving out the reference to Col. Gray. He added a rider to the effect that no member should be employed in the public service at a monthly salary.—Mr Howell seconded the amendment.—Sir G. E. Cartier moved an amendment to the amendment: "That the House will give its best consideration to any measure that may be introduced, having for its object the farther securing the independence of Parliament." This was carried, as well as the amendment thus amended, by 84 to 65.—Mr Howell voting with the majority.



THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

The Local Elections Right Away!

The Local Premier has certainly succeeded in creating a sensation by his determination to bring on immediately the elections for the next Legislative Assembly. Even while some of the papers which support the Government through thick and thin were expressing their incredulity as to the rumoured probability of the elections coming off as early as April—and pronouncing the rumour only one of the *Globe's* inventions, not founded on fact—the writs were actually issued, and on their way to the hands of the Returning Officers. And forthwith this previously incredible idea becomes the most right and proper thing that could be done. For the farmers have no work to do at this time, and country merchants have not commenced to prepare for the spring trade; and so no fitter time could be fixed upon, for the turmoil of elections not to interfere with business! And then, too, the splendid condition of the roads throughout the Province, towards the middle and end of March! Another explanation of the springing of this political mine is suggested for the benefit of the innocents who are not convinced by the reasons already set forth of its propriety—namely, that the Government is aware of something momentous looming in the future, which renders them patriotically desirous of being able to call the new Legislature together on the shortest notice.

Nevertheless, numbers if not the majority of the people look upon this surprise as merely a smart, sharp trick, worthy of the smallest class of politicians, but not creditable to men who have undertaken to shape the destinies of the largest and wealthiest Province in the Dominion. The object is undoubtedly to secure the re-election of the old members, a majority of whom,—having voted to let the Government have unchecked control of the expenditure of a Million and a half Dollars of the People's Money, save their responsibility to the next Assembly,—will quite naturally approve of the manner in which it may be disposed of. Of course, under existing circumstances, there is but little chance for the organization of an effective opposition to any of the gentlemen at present entitled to write M.P.P. after their names: and consequently, the friends of Dr Boulter predict the certainty of his reelection for N. Hastings. It is said, however, that Dr Wilson will be brought out against him, and if so, he is considered likely a not despicable antagonist in Rawdon and Marmora, Dr Boulter's stronghold.

We do not hear who the gentleman is, the *Globe* speaks of as likely to be brought out as a candidate by the Conservatives in opposition to Dr Boulter; but we may mention, for the information of whom it may concern, that the Editor of the *MERCURY* has been assured of support by influential residents if he chooses to offer himself as a candidate. It will be observed, however, that following the prevailing fashion in these parts, Mr SMALLFIELD does not come out with an address to the Electors.

The Returning Officers for the County of Hastings are—

WEST RIDING—George Taylor, Esq., Sheriff, Belleville.

EAST RIDING—W. H. Ponton, Esq., Registrar, Belleville.

NORTH HASTINGS—A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden, Madoc.

The nominations are all to take place on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, and the elections on Tuesday, the 21st day of March. The Writs are returnable on the 7th of April.

HON. ROBERT READ having been appointed a Senator, Mr Wellington Frizzell, of Tyendinaga, is a candidate for the representation of East Hastings in the House of Commons thus rendered vacant. The nomination is to take place at Chisholm's Mills, near Roslin, on Friday, March 10th, and the election, in case a poll is demanded, will commence on Friday, March 17th.

Church of St. John the Baptist.

A good deal of surprise having been expressed, that notwithstanding the sums realized by Tea-meetings of late years, a considerable amount of debt still remained upon the Church, a special Vestry meeting was called by the Rev. Mr. Mockridge, Incumbent, for Saturday last, the 25th ult., for the purpose of receiving a report from the Building Committee, and generally investigating the matter.

Although due notice of the meeting had been given, the attendance of members of the congregation was small, only the following being present: Messrs. S. Mullett, J. Estemam, W. A. Hangerford, A. Foster, James Deans, C. C. Forneri, E. Bentlif, — Ballard, John Downey, and A. Smallfield, besides the Building Committee—Messrs. T. S. Agar, A. B. Ross, L. Empey, W. H. Tumelty, and D. Snyder; and Mr C. Groom, Vestry Clerk.

The Incumbent, after prayer, having briefly stated the object of the meeting, the following report was read by Mr. Agar:

The Building Committee of St. John the Baptist Church, Madoc, have great pleasure in submitting the following report to the Congregation of that church, at a public vestry called at their request, for the purpose of receiving this report and investigating their accounts.

As some years have elapsed since the appointment of the Building Committee, and the congregation has since that appointment become much more numerous, it will not, the Committee feel assured, be considered inappropriate if they enter into a brief survey of some matters connected with their proceedings, to which many of the congregation must necessarily be strangers.

At the close of the year 1865 your Committee by great personal exertions and the hearty co-operation of the community succeeded in getting up the walls of the church, roofing them in, and flooring it. They also made arrangements for so far completing it as to render it fit for Divine service during the following year. In so doing, your Committee incurred liabilities on your behalf for debts then incurred and thereafter to be incurred, to which your attention will in due course be directed on examining the accounts.

In 1866 the Rev. K. Jones was appointed Incumbent of Madoc, and in the month of February a Tea-meeting was held, which realized the sum of \$110.40. This sum was paid over to Ross Bros., their accounts examined, and a balance struck in their favour of \$476.40. For this balance your Committee agreed to pay 8 per cent. interest. At the same time a running account was opened with them, and by which it was agreed they were to pay all debts contracted by your Committee in completing the church fit for service. The amount then found due to Ross Bros. was \$476.40. There was also outstanding a note of \$100 given by the Committee for cash raised through the agency of Mr Tumelty.

In addition to these two sums there were many other sums due by your Committee for labour and materials, &c., used in the building of the church, and which will be found charged and paid in the account current of Ross Bros. herewith submitted to the Vestry for their investigation.

Your Committee call especial attention of this Vestry to the fact, that the above-named settlements, and a statement of their liabilities were all duly submitted to the Vestry of this church; that the proceedings of the Committee were approved and sanctioned in Vestry, and a statement of them duly filed with your records.

In 1867 the external walls of the church were pointed and completed, the wainscot put up, the steeple timbered and completed, and the painting and glazing of the windows done.

In 1868 the chancel was completed, the roof sealed, and the walls lathed and plastered.

In 1869 the Church was enclosed with a fence. In aid of the above works, amounts were collected by our Clergymen, by private subscription, and appropriated as far as they went to the payment of them: deficiencies were paid by your Committee. The liabilities of your Committee and the balances thus paid amounted to \$279.28: your investigation of statement marked A, showing these receipts and disbursements, is respectfully requested.

For the information of the Vestry, your Committee beg to submit a statement, marked B, showing the amounts realized from each Tea-meeting, and the mode in which they paid those amounts.

Your Committee beg further to state, that after each Tea-meeting they met and decided on the appropriation of the sum thus realized, in such decision having regard to the special requirement of each case. This duty was never omitted by your Committee.

The present responsibilities of your Committee are:

Ross & Brother	\$491 68
Love, 1st March, 1871.....	100 00
Do., interest one year.....	8 00

Your Committee feel that they have not made a single disbursement without due inquiry, that every cent received has been accounted for, and they therefore think they are entitled to ask this Vestry to cause their accounts to be published—the greater the publicity the more will your Committee be gratified.

With respect to the interest allowed Ross & Bro., your Committee refer the Vestry to the rate of interest current at the time the arrangement was made, and they feel confident the result of such inquiry will be to endorse their action as being at the time prudent and judicious.

Your Committee in conclusion beg to state that Ross & Bro. have in their transactions with them been liberal and upright, and further that A. B. Ross, a member of our Church, and one of your Committee was throughout indefatigable in his exertions to promote and carry out their views; and further that at every annual vestry meeting, the indebtedness of the Committee has been announced, and the amount realized for its reduction stated, and also how that amount had been applied.

All which your Committee respectfully submit. (Signed) T. S. AGAR, Chairman; LEVIUS EMPEY, A. B. ROSS, W. H. TUMELTY, DANIEL SNYDER. Dated this 25th day of February, 1871.

The report was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Ross, ordered to be entered on the records of the Vestry.

The amounts realized by Tea-meetings was as follows:—In 1836, \$110.40; in 1837, \$139.97; in 1839, \$142.62; and in 1870, \$98.69. There was no Tea-meeting in 1868. The first named sum was paid to A. B. Ross & Bro.; the other amounts were appropriated to the payment of various accounts and notes. Messrs. J. Deans and E. Bentlif were appointed to audit the accounts of the Building Committee. In answer to an inquiry as to the total cost of the Church, Mr. Tumelty said it might be stated at \$2,500 or \$2,600; and Mr. Agar said he would endeavour to have a full statement prepared to submit to the Easter Vestry.

Mr. Ross then alluded to remarks which he said had been made about people refusing to subscribe for church purposes on account of the amount of interest charged by himself. He stated that he had not received one cent of interest to that day, and said that there were people who could have set that matter right.—After asking Mr. Groom if he knew what amount of interest the Building Committee were paying, and receiving a reply in the negative as to some of the notes, he produced those notes, drawn out by Mr. Groom, and charged him with making a willfully false statement.—Mr. Groom admitted that the notes were in his handwriting, but pointed out that they were drawn years ago, that he had never seen them since, and having no personal interest in the matter, had merely forgotten the amount, and had consequently not made any false statement in saying he did not know; besides, the statement that ten per cent. interest had been charged, came from a member of the Building Committee.—Mr. Ross went on to say that it had also been stated that A. B. Ross & Bro. had been in the habit of taking the church money, and then paying for work done in goods from the store. This he denied, and further declared that the account had not been a profitable one to them, but the reverse. He proceeded to object to the Building Committee having been ignored in the improvements made by Mr. Mockridge, and asked by what authority he had made those improvements.

Mr. Mockridge replied that he had done so on his own authority, as Incumbent, and that he had not

asked the people here for one cent for those improvements.

Objection was taken to this matter being discussed at a special meeting, and the Incumbent accordingly declared the Vestry adjourned.

We learn that since the above meeting, the debt on the Church has been reduced by subscription notes, to something less than \$200.

THE WESTERN MAIL failed, again, to arrive on Thursday night.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.—The members of the Madoc Temperance Association gave one of their interesting entertainments in the School-House at Riggs's Corners on Friday evening last. The meeting was announced only the day before; yet the house was well filled, all the seats being occupied long before the commencement of the proceedings and many persons were obliged to remain standing all the evening. The Entertainment, which consisted of readings from various authors, singing and music by the String Band, appeared to give general satisfaction; each performance being loudly applauded. Toward the close of the meeting, Mr Fitzgerald, in a short speech, explained the object of the Society, and briefly alluded to the success that had hitherto attended their undertaking. Mr Wood then made a few remarks to the same effect; after which the National Anthem was sung and the meeting broke up; everyone appearing well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Some slight interruption was caused by a young man from a neighbouring county who came to the meeting in a state of partial intoxication and assisted, to some extent, the cause of temperance, by showing the brutal condition to which a man may be reduced by the excessive and habitual use of intoxicating liquors.—*Com.*

CONCERT.—On Wednesday evening, a Concert was given in the Hall of the Bridgewater House, by the members of the Methodist Church Choir, assisted by some friends, to aid in purchasing a new organ for the Church at Bridgewater. The Hall was well filled, and the singing very superior; many of the songs called for an encore, and the treat, as offered by the programme, was fully carried out, to the great satisfaction of all present. The rendering of Paddy Houke's Dream, by Mr. John Breeze, was fun-provoking in the extreme. His brogue was so eminently *Melician*, that any one not acquainted with Mr. Breeze would have considered it to be his own vernacular.—We understand the proceeds to have amounted to the sum of Forty Dollars, and must congratulate the performers upon their great success.

ONE WHO WAS THREE.

PREPARATIONS FOR REBUILDING.—Respectably-sized piles of building stone, for the foundations of the new brick buildings to be erected by Mr. C. G. Wilson and Mr. A. Wright on Lot No. 1, Durham street, in place of the frame buildings destroyed by fire last autumn, are now to be seen on the street. And close to the old brick-field on the Russell estate, a hundred cords of wood are ready for burning the brick, the manufacture of which will be commenced as soon as the season permits.

THE WEATHER was seasonably blustering, though not cold, on the 1st of March. On the 2nd, it snowed fast in the morning, changing to heavy rain in the afternoon, with the first storm of thunder and lightning this year, in the evening. With such changeable weather, colds and coughs are prevalent.

THE LEAD MINES OF TUDOR.—We hear rumours of a renewed interest, verging on a mild "excitement," in the promising prospects of the lead mines in Tudor. An English miner who visited the neighbourhood within the past fortnight is said to have expressed a very favourable opinion of the mining look of the country, and to have taken away with him a quantity of the lead ore for exhibition in England. Some Americans have also lately been around, and their offer of \$40,000 for a certain 100 acres of mineral lands is said to have been refused; but our informant does not vouch for the correctness of the statement, though he says it is now the talk about there.

NORWAY OATS, &c.—We have received from Messrs. N. P. Boyer & Co., of Parkersburg, Chester County, Pennsylvania, sample packages of Black and White Norway Oats, Alsike Clover, &c.—Farmers wishing to obtain similar samples, (free) can do so, by writing to Messrs. Boyer at the above address, and enclosing stamps for postage.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The Village of Stirling By-Law granting a bonus of \$5,000 to the Grand Junction Railway was voted upon on Tuesday, and the *Intelligencer* understands the vote was nearly unanimous in favour of the By-law.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the SHIRE HALL, in Belleville, on TUESDAY, the 7th Day of MARCH instant, for the despatch of general business.
By order.

THOS. WILLS,
County Clerk, County Hastings.
Belleville, Feb. 28, 1871.

A LARGE STOCK
OF
NEW BOOTS AND SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS CROSS.

Madoc, Feb. 24th, 1871.

FOR SALE.

IN THE VILLAGE of MADOC, which will be one of the Principal Stations on the line of the proposed Railway from Ottawa to Toronto, and of the Kingston and Madoc Railway;

THREE VILLAGE LOTS ON DIVISION ST., very near to the Business Centre of the Village.

On one of the Lots there is a substantial BRICK three storey Building, 66 feet front, and 40 feet deep, constructed for a Hotel, with a spacious Hall on the third floor. With the adjoining lots, it would make a fine Station and Offices.

There is also a storey and a half Frame House on these lots.

Also, for Sale, TWO PARK LOTS, containing about ten acres, with a Dwelling House, filled in with brick; a large frame Barn, 60 by 38 feet; and Stables for horses, cows and sheep.

Also, 100 Acres of Land, warranted to contain Gold-bearing Rock, adjoining the village of Banookburn.

For Terms, which will be easy both as to price and times of payment, apply to

JOSEPH BATEMAN,
or at the MERCURY Office.
Madoc, Feb. 24th, 1871.

SAW LOGS.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE will purchase PINE LOGS delivered in the Lake or at the Rapids, this Winter and coming Spring.

Also required—

- 20 Pine Logs, 20 feet long.
- 10 " " 18 " "
- 10 " " 16 " "
- 20 Maple Logs, 18 feet long.
- 10 " " 16 " "
- 10 " " 14 " "

Also, a quantity of Oak and other hardwood Logs of various lengths.

Prices and other particulars can be had on application to Mr Wallbridge, or from his foreman at the Rapids.

10th February, 1871.

NOTICE

MY Wife CATHERINE having left my house without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbidden to supply her with goods on my account, or to harbour her, as I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her, or for expenses for her board and lodging.

WILLIAM QUINN,
Lot No. 6, 14th Con., Huntingdon,
Feb. 20th, 1871.

Fornert & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.
Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERT, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE.

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.
ROOMS at HUDGINS'S Hotel.

MEDICAL HALL,
Cooper Street, Madoc.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken one of the Stores in the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he has removed that part of his

STOCK SAVED

from the late Disastrous Fire, and expects in a few days to have as

Large and Complete an Assortment
as ever of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and
TOILET ARTICLES.

Thanking his Friends for past favours, he would solicit a continuation of the same Liberal patronage.

CHARLES G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Bridgewater New Cash Store.

THE NEW STORE at Bridgewater is opened upon strictly CASH Terms.

A Splendid New Assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

is offered for sale at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

COTTON YARN, 7s. 6d. per Bunch.
GODERICH SALT, 10s. 6d. per Barrel.
LONDON TEA-CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. per set.
PATENT PAIRS, 1s. each.
TELEGRAPH MATCHES, 10d. per Box.
NAILS, 4 Cents per lb., or 28 lbs. for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS, and all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices.

Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, you will find it your interest to do so.

The Old Store is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, 28th December, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.
RESIDENCE, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages,
and Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, \$1.25 to 0.00. Barley, 65c. Rye, 65c. Oats, 55c. Peas, 75c. Butter, 15c. Pork, \$7.00.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.37. Barley, 60c to 65c. Rye, 80c to 00c. Oats, 55c to 00c. Peas, 75c to 00c.

A subscription is in circulation in Richmond, Ga. for Miss Rosa Fox, only sister of Edgar Allan Poe. She is said to be entirely penniless.

Last week the Joseph Hall works at Oshawa shipped their one hundred and seventy-fifth small size Gordon press, all sold to printers in Canada.

The cost of abolishing the system of purchasing commissions in the British army, is estimated by a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette at \$85,000,000.

W. Cook, Esq., desires the *Morrisburgh Courier* to contradict the statement given as rumour that the firm of Cook, Bros., had cleared \$200,000 by a recent sale of timber limits.

While Christian ritualists are striving to keep women from singing in churches, Jewish reformers are dissuading the propriety of allowing women to sing in synagogues.

The New York Herald's London correspondent says England is negotiating for the purchase of the Dutch settlement on the Gold Coast of Africa for £23,000 sterling.

It is stated at Ottawa that Lord and Lady Lisgar go to England in May, for two months, and that ere long Sir John A. Macdonald will retire from Canadian politics to some Governorship. The subscription to his testimonial have reached \$80,000. His colleagues look upon his trip to Washington as a member of the Joint High Commission with some anxiety, as his help at times will probably be needed.

Nauvoo, the ancient capital of original Mormonism, is in a fair way to achieve a prosperity which will far exceed the greatness given it by the reign of Jo Smith. The little city is now the centre of a large grape-growing region. Last year sixty thousand gallons of wine were sold from the town, and there are now seventy thousand gallons in store. The town has three inhabitants.

The trade in basswood is becoming more valuable every year in the northern districts of Ontario. This tree, hitherto looked upon with contempt almost, and only fit for poor fence rails, is becoming a rival to the pine. It sells well in the eastern market when properly manufactured, and bids fair to become an important part of the lumber trade.

At a meeting of the Cowcross Street Emigration Society, the word "Canadian" was omitted from the title, it being the intention to make efforts to encourage emigration to other places than Canada. Evidence of the destitution existing in London was produced; and it was shown that in the recent severe weather there had been 14 deaths in the metropolis from destitution and starvation, and 12 deaths from exposure—26 in all.

Probably the largest amount of personality ever transmitted by one person is the personal estate of the late Mr. Bracey, the railway contractor, whose will was proved last week in the Court of Probate. His personality alone, exclusive of his vast landed estates, amounted to six and a half millions sterling. Of this gigantic, and during the existence of the Court probably unparalleled sum, three millions passed to his children in equal shares, and the remainder was settled in trust to their equal benefit.

The Oshawa Sentinel notices with pleasure that the Directors of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway have accepted the tender of Mr. Crossen to construct fifty platform cars at \$175 each, the company furnishing the wheels, axles and springs. There were only two other tenders, both of which were from firms in Toronto. One was for \$200, and the other above that sum. The track of the road is now laid as far as the village of Paisley, about 34 miles from Toronto, and all the station buildings as far as that place have been finished.

The coal mining monopolists carry the day in the United States. Here is a country with three of the largest known areas of coal deposits as yet found in the world, with boundless supplies and men willing to work the mines at reasonable rates, yet every now and then a strike is managed, not by the operatives, but by the agents of the mine owners, and the lack-lustre and seemingly helpless public are fleeced. There is no good reason why coal of the best quality should not be delivered at New York at five dollars per ton, yet, thanks to a combination which so far Congress has not frowned down, the consumers are forced to pay nine and ten dollars per ton. The working classes have good reason to cry out against monopoly and protection. If one of the essential necessities in life is thus doubled in price, merely to enable a combination of wealthy mine owners to pocket

Some of the leading pilots of Quebec have expressed every confidence in the practicability of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, on the plan proposed by Mr. Sewall, by means of strong iron steam tugs.

On Feb. 8th, one of the keepers in the employ of Mr. Thompson, Iver Heath, near Uxbridge, discovered a balloon entangled in the branches of a large elm tree. It had been despatched from Paris with letters for London, and had, without any other guidance than the currents of the air, succeeded in reaching within fifteen miles of its destination. The letters were immediately forwarded by Mr. Thompson to London. The balloon is hardly large enough to carry a passenger. It is made of oiled silk.

While upwards of two millions of gallons of coal oil are marked as having been exported to the United States from Canada, during 1870, we believe, as a matter of fact, it was sent in bond to New York for exportation to Britain and Germany. It would thus appear that the direct export of that one article from Canada has increased from nothing to between four and five millions of gallons in two years; and that to that extent we now meet the coal oil of the States in the common markets of the world, and so far throw back a like quantity of Pennsylvania oil on the home market of that country.

The English members of the Joint High Commission, now in Washington, have been introduced by Sir Edward Thornton to Mr. Secretary Fish and President Grant. The visits and conversation were not official, and had no reference to the subjects to come before the Commission.

The Albany Argus says with reference to the proposal to purchase British North America: "We should like to know the origin of the rumour that the High Commission will consider the proposition to remove the British flag from this continent—to surrender their entire possessions on this side of the Atlantic, including the West Indies and Honduras. At first we supposed it must be a stupid joke, accepted as such by the papers that are now gravely discussing the feasibility of the scheme. It is the most preposterous of all conceivable nonsense, of course, but many editors seem to take it in sober earnest. We venture to predict that if an American member of the Commission is fool enough to submit an offer to buy out John Bull, the sittings will come to an end without ceremony and without delay."

THE ELECTION LAW.—By the Act passed in the session of 1868-9 it is made obligatory that all the elections in Ontario shall be held on one and the same day. By the same act the basis of the suffrage has been lowered. At the elections of 1867, when the old law was in force, every voter in cities was required to be the owner or occupant of real property of the actual value of \$600. The qualification has been reduced, and now stands as follows:—In cities, \$400; in towns, \$300; in incorporated villages and townships, \$200. Algonia is the only exception to these provisions of the law. There any male subject having had a stated residence for one year prior to the date of the writs of election, and being 21 years of age will be entitled to vote.—No show of hands will be required at the nomination of candidates.—The polls will remain open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.—The provisions relating to bribery and corruption are particularly stringent.

THE SHORT SEA ROUTE TO EUROPE.—The journals of the maritime Provinces having frequently referred to the short sea route to Europe, a correspondent in the *New Dominion Monthly* of February points out its advantages thus:— "These noble, unpeopled valleys (or Newfoundland) are a thousand miles nearer Britain than Canada, and yet they are entirely overlooked. They command the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and here a coaling station for steamers might be established. Here, too, on the shore of St. George's Bay, will be the terminus of the Railroad destined one day to traverse Newfoundland, and by connecting the western shores with St. Johns will furnish the shortest sea-route to Europe. It is calculated that swift steamers could make the passage from Valencia, in Ireland, to St. Johns in four and a half days; the railroad across the island would be 250 miles in length; a steamer would run from St. George's Bay to Shippegan Harbour, Bay of Chaleur, in 12 or 13 hours, where a branch of the Intercolonial Railway would forward passengers and mails to all parts of the United States and Canada. By this route passengers and mails from London would reach New York in seven days, a short sea-passage would be secured, and all the dangers from fog, ice and storms along the American coast would be avoided. The dangers of crossing the Atlantic would be reduced to a minimum, and three or four days would be saved."

The British schooner Investigator and Graces have been seized at Eastport, Maine, for violation of the U. S. Coasting laws.

Delegates from Pembroke and Renfrew met the Ottawa City Council and Board of Trade on the 25th ult., for the purpose of procuring an extension of the Canada Central to Pembroke. The meeting passed resolutions to the effect that the road would greatly benefit Ottawa, and recommending the city to grant a bonus of \$100,000.

VARIETIES.

Why is a grain of sand in the eye like a school-master's cane?—Because it hurts the pupil.

Some of the fair sex have hearts as brittle as glass. He that would make an impression must use diamonds.

What is the difference between a school-teacher and a schoolboy? One whips tops and the other bottoms.

How to get the exact weight of a fish.—Weigh him in his own scales.

Why does a clergyman have more wives than any one else?—Because he often marries a couple at a time.

A man advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that "it will be profitable to the undertaker."

A Texan lost a valuable mare, and telegraphing to a neighboring town to arrest the thief, received the laconic reply: "Mare here; thief hung."

A man died at St. Louis recently, and in his will, after stating that he "never forgot a favour," left \$1000 to an individual who, ten years before, ran away with his wife.

In North Adams, Mass., it seems to be the fashion for bereaved relatives to come out in the newspapers with a "card of thanks" to friends and neighbors for services rendered in the hours of affliction.

There have been many definitions of a gentleman, but the prettiest and most pathetic is that given by a young lady: "A gentleman," says she, "is a human being combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage."

"Now, then, my hearties," said a gallant Yankee captain, seeing that his men were likely to be outnumbered, "you have a tough battle before you. Fight like heroes till your powder's gone, then—run! I'm a little lame, and I'll start now."

The other day, while the legislative committee were walking through the wards of the Lunatic Hospital of Rhode Island, one of the female patients, after looking curiously at the group, said: "Well, I declare! if there ain't the animals from Noah's ark."

Navy deserves pity more than anger for it hurts nobody so much as itself. It is a distemper rather than a vice, for nobody would feel envy if he could help it. Whoever envies another secretly, allows that person's superiority.

"You haven't got such a thing as a pair of old trousers, have you?" "No, my man," said the merchant; "I don't keep my wardrobe in my counting-house." "Where do you live?" rejoined Pat, and I'll call in the morning for the old pair you've got on."

A close-fisted man invited a friend to dinner, and provided only two mutton chops. Upon removing the cover he said: "My friend, we have a lean entertainment; you see your dinner before you." Taking the two chops upon his own plate, his friend replied, "Yes, I do; but where is your dinner?"

The wife of a manufacturer in a provincial town whose daughter was about to be married, sent notice to her friend, requesting that if they intended to make wedding presents of silver plate, they would send the money instead, as she was about to visit London, and would prefer to buy the articles herself, "for it will be so nice to have the things match, you know."

TO GIVE A MAN A HARD NAME.—Call him a brick-the Civil Service.—Opening the door for anybody.

AN ENGAGED RING.—A young man becoming engaged recently was desirous of presenting his intended with a ring appropriately inscribed, but being at a loss what to have engraved on it, called upon his father for advice. "Well," said the old man, "put on 'when this you see, remember me!'" The young lady was much surprised, a few days after, with receiving a beautiful ring, with this inscription, "When this you see, remember father."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 426.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Germans in Paris.

THEY EVACUATE THE CITY AFTER A SHORT STAY.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 28.—After reading the conditions of peace, President Thiers said that, for himself and colleagues, they had gone to the limit of their responsibility, and the Assembly must be accountable for the rest. No member could abstain from voting in the present state of circumstances.—At the evening session the Government demanded the immediate discussion of the treaty. The proposition was opposed by several of the deputies from Alsace and Paris. President Thiers energetically appealed to the Assembly to see no time. It was necessary that the treaty should be discussed without the least delay. The Assembly might thus spare Paris from great suffering. The Government could not feel responsible for the consequences of delay.—The Assembly voted the ratification of the preliminary conditions of peace by 646 ayes against 107 noes.

LONDON, March 1.—President Thiers has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris. He appeals to their patriotism and wisdom for the preservation of order. The famine, he says, compelled the surrender of the forts, and obliged the Government to open negotiations. They were only able to obtain an extension of the armistice by consenting to the partial occupation of Paris. The French army will occupy the left bank of the Seine, to secure the execution of the convention. Thiers urges the people not to break the convention, and thus entail frightful misfortunes upon France.

PARIS, March 1, (noon).—The *Herald's* special says the Germans are now entering Paris.—At an early hour in the morning preparations were complete. The streets presented a singular appearance, from the absence of people and almost entire desertion of the lines of march, except by strong bodies of regular French troops, who occupied the triangle during the night with the intention of falling back on the advances of the Prussians, and taking positions commanding the approaches to the line. At the appointed hour—ten o'clock—the first representative corps of the victorious army entered within the enclosure, under the eye of his Imperial Majesty. Favoured by splendid weather, the 11th corps, numbering 80,000, with 96 pieces of field artillery and the normal proportion of cavalry, under the command of General Von Buz, advanced in two columns—one at Pont Neully, and the other at Pont du Jour. The former advanced at a pretty rapid pace up the Avenue of the Grande Armes, direct for the Arc de Triomphe, the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. The other column, commencing to march along the quay on the north side of the Seine, directly for the Place de la Concorde, where the rendezvous of the two columns is fixed.—Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops, despite the hard service they had seen. The rest afforded to them during the armistice seems to have obliterated most of the traces of the campaign. They turned out in as perfect order as if on parade at home.

At 9 the head of the Prussian advance were seen rounding l'Arc de Triomphe, to the surprise of the few who were present. Both men and women were seen hurrying away in tears, and only boys and a few workmen were left. The German Hussars galloped down every avenue leading to the Champs Elysees, to search the streets branching therefrom. At the slightest attempt at disturbance occurred.—A later account says: "The troops in some cases entering the city were mobbed and narrowly escaped injury. Some persons near the Arc de Triomphe congratulated themselves on the difficulty experienced by the Prussian cavalry in getting over the tops of sand and stones. They pointed to the Arc, and said, 'Wait till we enter Berlin.' The Germans took no notice of the insults. When the Prussian heavy passed under the Arc de Triomphe they were received by the crowd with whistling, screams and derisive shouts. Bismarck did not enter the city, but turned round and rode back to Neuilly.—The grandest part of the military spectacle was the

march along the Champs Elysees, with bayonets and helmets glittering in the sun, and the flags torn by battle fluttering in the breeze. A crowd of men and boys blocking the way were dispersed by the Uhlans. The Uhlans and Bavarians are especially hated. The troops looked splendid, and surprised the French, who owned they could not beat them.

VERSAILLES, March 1.—The Emperor and Crown Prince have just returned from Longchamps, where they reviewed the sixth and eleventh Prussian, and first Bavarian corps, 30,000 strong. The troops looked in excellent condition.

LONDON, March 8.—A Versailles despatch says the French indemnity is payable in three instalments, viz: one milliard thalers in 1871; two milliards in 1872; and two milliards in 1873. Interest is only payable on last instalments, from which the proportion of debt pertaining to Alsace and Lorraine, estimated at one-half milliard thalers, and the cost of railways in eastern France, is to be deducted.

PARIS, March 2.—M. Favre has gone to Versailles to demand the immediate evacuation of Paris by virtue of the Convention.

BORDEAUX, March 3.—A despatch from Paris on the evening of the 2nd says: The ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged to-day, and Favre has returned from Versailles. The Prussians will evacuate the city to-morrow.

LONDON, March 3.—A despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Versailles gives the text of the preliminary articles of peace, signed by President Thiers and M. Favre on the part of France, and Count Bismarck, Bray Wachtel, and Jolly on the part of Germany. They provide as follows:—

The line of demarcation between France and Germany as at first proposed is retained, with one exception. It commences on the north-western frontier at the Canton of Cattenom, in the department of the Moselle; runs thence to Thionville, Briey, and Gorze, skirts the south-western and southern boundaries of the arrondissement of Metz, thence proceeds in a direct line to Chateau Palais, and at Pottoncourt in that arrondissement turns and follows the crest of the mountains between the valleys of the rivers Sille and Versouse in the department of Meurthe, the Canton of Sohierme in the north-western corner of the department of the Vosges, thence it runs to Saal and dividing that commune; and after that, coincidence with the western frontier of the Upper and Lower Rhine Departments, until it reaches the canton of Belfort, then it passes diagonally to the canton of Dela, and there terminates by reaching the Swiss frontier. An alteration made at the last moment in these boundaries gives Belfort to France, and cedes the additional territory around Metz to Germany. Germany is to possess her acquisitions from France in perpetuity. France will pay Germany five milliards of francs; one milliard at least in 1871, and all the rest in the space of three years from the ratification of the treaty.—The other stipulations provide for the gradual withdrawal of the German troops from the departments they have occupied, as certain portions of the indemnity are paid. The treaty will be definitely signed at Brussels immediately after the ratification.—A supplementary convention prolonged the armistice, and provided for the occupation of Paris by thirty thousand troops.

PARIS, March 2.—Favre has presented to Bismarck the official ratification of the treaty, and demanded the immediate evacuation of the city. It is said Bismarck is disappointed at the haste made by France, as it gives the Emperor no chance to enter the city.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Emperor has received the following from the Emperor:—

"VERSAILLES, March 3.—I have just ratified the conditions of peace which the Bordeaux Assembly have accepted. Thus far the work is complete, which was through seven months of battle to be achieved. Thanks to the valor, devotion, and endurance of our incomparable army, and the sacrifice of the whole of Fatherland, the Lord of Hosts has everywhere visibly blessed our enterprises, and by His mercy has permitted an honourable peace.

To him be the honour, and to the Fatherland the thanks.—WILHELM."

PARIS, March 4.—Not a German soldier remains in Paris. The Saxons passed out at ten o'clock yesterday morning, marching in front of the Arc de Triomphe amid the profound silence of a few spectators. By noon the evacuation of the city was complete. The German Emperor afterwards reviewed 100,000 men in the Bois de Boulogne. The Prussian leaders are disappointed at the coldness and implacable attitude of the Parisians.

Several journals resumed publication to-day. They are unanimous in the opinion that the impression produced by the preliminary terms of peace is very bad. They declare that no peace is real when obtained under duress. But they recommend calmness and concord as the means of making the country great and prosperous.

The *Journal des Debats*, of Friday, chides the Parisians for their frivolity during the occupation over the couch of strangled France. It pronounces the words "Silence" and "Patience." It urges earnest preparation, "so that our children may be able to pronounce the third word—Vengeance."

Victor Emmanuel has written to the Emperor William, expressing his surprise and disappointment at the hard terms imposed on France, especially in regard to territory.

BERLIN, March 4.—President Thiers declines to make a treaty of commerce with Germany, on the ground that it is necessary for France to imitate the United States, and restore the equilibrium by high tariffs.

Berlin is brilliantly illuminated to-night. The Empress and Princesses drove through the streets, and were received with great enthusiasm.

PARIS, March 4, evening.—Paris has resumed its ordinary appearance. To-night the boulevards are filled with promenaders. There are no fears now of disturbances. Nearly all the barricades have been removed.

AMIENS, March 4, 10 p.m.—Last night information was received of a revolution in Paris. The news was communicated by Von Moltke to the Germans, who were ordered to let pass the trains containing French troops. Nobody, it seems, can get out of the city, and there is great anxiety here.

An extensively organized emigration from the ceded Provinces will occur immediately. Large bodies of Alsatians will emigrate to America.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Ross, Secretary of the Railway Commission, attended. He produced papers and stated that the whole engineering expenses had been \$618,000; but the amount actually chargeable was \$450,000.—Hon. Mr. Holton said that this showed that the cost for the engineering expenses of the Intercolonial had been over \$1,000 per mile. This extravagance justified the charge that the system of the construction of the road by a committee was the worst possible.—Mr. Ross also said the cost of the right of way had been: in Quebec, \$19 per acre, exclusive of building or legal expenses; in New Brunswick, \$9; in Nova Scotia, \$30 per acre—or an average of \$30.—Mr. Young said there had been extravagance in the matter of advertising and printing for the Commission. If the departmental printer had done the whole work, what had cost \$8,500 might have been done for \$2,000, or a saving of \$6,500. The work might have been done by tender at 50 per cent. less.—A motion that the printing should be sent to the departmental printer, as required by law, was carried.

INCREASED COST OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.—At the same meeting, Mr. Holton called attention to the enormous aggregate increase in the charges for the collection of revenue from customs, duties, &c., amounting in two years (from 1868 to 1870) to \$600,000 or \$700,000.—Members of the Cabinet present said the percentage was less now than in Ontario or Quebec than before the Union.—Mr. Holton said the doctrine of percentage had nothing to do with it—the officers could as well take \$2,000 as \$100.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871.

The Local Elections.

EAST HASTINGS.—Dr. B. S. Wilson called a little before going to press, to "cause it to be announced that he will be a candidate for the Local Legislature in the East Riding. His address, in which he announces himself as a Liberal-Conservative candidate, will shortly appear.—*Chronicle.*

The above announcement settles all doubts as to whether Dr. Wilson really intends or intended to contest the North Riding with Dr. Boulter.—We had heard, on Wednesday, that this new aspirant's prospects in Huntingdon were better than had been anticipated; but there was no enthusiasm one way or the other in Madoc, as some doubts were entertained as to the vigour with which the threatened opposition would be waged.

The annoyance the bare idea of the Editor of the MERCURY being mentioned as a possible candidate, caused to some of Dr. Boulter's devoted and, in their own estimation and claim, exclusively Conservative supporters, would have afforded great encouragement, had time permitted a canvass. They denounce us as a "Rad," and declare we could not get a single "Conservative" vote. For the benefit of these deluded individuals, we commend to their notice the fact that the *Globe*, in quoting, on Tuesday last, some remarks from the *Madoc Mercury*, classes that paper as a "Conservative." This is plain proof enough that however far we may be from our friends' high "Conservative" standard, we are a longer way from going enough to the opposite extreme, to suit their horror.—The *Globe*, which ought by this time to be pretty well able to judge whether or not we are tainted with "radicalism," and evidence enough to moderate men of all parties, that our editorial remarks on matters political are confined within the limits of fair criticism.

But to those who "warn" us, so disinterestedly, to be a little more careful what we say, and not to interfere even in Municipal affairs, and who endeavour by "STOPPING THE PAPER" to give practical effect to their fears that by our plain speaking we shall injure ourselves and lose our living—"for we don't know as well as they do what is being said about us"—we beg to tell them plainly that we value their support as little as we do their warnings. The more they talk that way, the better we know they recognize the influence of what we say. And we recommend them, in the interest of their own candidate, to temper their zeal with discretion, and study the law relating to bribery, &c., at elections.

Mr G. H. Gordon, of Trenton, who a few days since came out in opposition to Mr K. Graham, in the West Riding, has retired from the contest.

We observe that the *Intelligencer* says "It would have been a graceful act on the part of the people of Belleville and of these Ridings if they had returned Mr Graham and the other members by acclamation."

We think, however, it would have been quite as becoming if the late Member for North Hastings had

shown himself here, in Madoc, a little more frequently than he has done in the last four years, and let us know what he has been doing for the benefit of his constituents. At Mr Graham's meeting in Belleville, his exertions on behalf of the Grand Junction Railway were especially referred to by various speakers; and Mr James Brown M.P., gave an intelligible reason why he should be supported again, in the following words:—"If we expected support from the Government, we must endorse its past course by returning the same members, for if we do otherwise the Government may say: 'We have favoured your County, and are prepared to favour it more, but if you do not endorse our course we can employ our funds elsewhere.'" For his share, then, in votes for the benefit of Belleville, Dr. Boulter may deserve all the support he gets from that quarter; but what has he done for the North Riding or for the Madoc Railway? Could any man well have done less?

We have received from A. J. Van Ingen, of Cobourg, Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East, the resolutions published below as requested:—

THE MURDER OF SCOTT.

The following are copies of resolutions passed at the annual session of the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Orange Lodge for Ontario East, held at Brockville on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 21 and 22, 1871:

Resolved.—That the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East regret that the murderers of our late Brother, Thomas Scott at Port Garry, still go unpunished, and that sufficient exertions have not been made by the proper authorities to bring the guilty parties to justice; but, on the contrary, from facts which have transpired and are transpiring, it appears their escape was winked at by those whose duty it was to arrest murderers, and the Orange Institution of the Dominion being composed of loyal British subjects, they feel that they have a right to demand that British justice be no longer delayed, but be promptly applied to the murderers of Brother Scott.

Resolved.—That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded by the Grand Secretary to such papers throughout the Province, for publication, as the Right Worshipful Grand Master may direct.

Lovell's Dominion Directory.

We have already acknowledged the receipt from Mr JOHN LOVELL, the enterprising printer and publisher, of Montreal, of a copy of his DOMINION DIRECTORY, and now proceed to give a notice of this very important and valuable publication. It is a bulky volume of over 2500 pages, containing a list of 4914 places—and their business men and other leading inhabitants—in the Dominion Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island—ranging from the chief cities down to villages of the size of our neighbourhoods of Queensborough, Millbridge and Malone (or Powell's Mills). This will serve to give some idea of the care which has been taken to make the work really what its name imports—and of the immense amount of labour involved in its preparation. The cost of getting up and printing this Directory, with its varied stores of useful and valuable information, was \$30,000. Besides interesting Historical Sketches of the several Provinces, it gives in a compact form a large amount of general information in the way of description of the country, statistics, public works, the terms on which public lands are sold or granted, &c., &c. A very valuable feature is the Railway and Steamboat routes, by which at a glance, any one can ascertain the readiest way of reaching any and all parts of the Dominion. In fact, Mr Lovell has done his best to do as he was advised—"to make the Directory a depository of Canadian statistics of every kind and description, and therefore include as much and omit as little as possible."

We should like to know that a copy of the Directory was to be found in every Public School, so that the "rising generation" of the Dominion might all have the opportunity of learning from its pages the lessons it teaches of the rapidly growing greatness of their country.

—As it happened, we were reading in the States when the first edition of the Directory was issued fourteen years ago, and we well remember the astonishment expressed by "our American cousins" who till then had been accustomed to regard Canada as so many "acres of snow"—at the evidence of the progress the Provinces were making, as exhibited in

such a work; but a comparison of that with the present edition, will afford them still further food for reflection and wonder. We hope that Mr Lovell may live to publish more than one additional Directory in the next fourteen years, though by that time we think he will be compelled to resort to at least two volumes, each as copious as that which bears the date of 1871.

We have also to express our thanks for the receipt of a separate copy of the "Directory" of the Province of Ontario" (which is also embraced in the Dominion Directory); and to the Canadian Express Co. for the carriage of the Directories free of charge.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

According to announcement, the Teachers of North Hastings met at School House No. 12, Huntingdon (better known as Holden's), on Saturday March 4th, for the purpose of forming a Teachers' Association; when the following persons were duly elected to office.

T. S. Agar, Esq.,—President.

A. H. Gilbert and J. B. Morton,—Vice-Presidents.

Miss Ruth Ashley,—Treasurer.

C. D. Fuller,—Secretary.

The Committee of Management consists of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary, and J. A. Sexsmith.

Next meeting will be held in the Village of Madoc, on the second Saturday of September next.

THE M. E. TEA-MEETING.—The annual Tea-meeting in connection with the M. E. Church, (and yet for this occasion—the "Dominion" Tea-meeting) was held on Thursday evening, the 9th instant. The good things promised in the way of physical and intellectual entertainment attracted, as usual, a large audience, notwithstanding the very unfavourable condition of the roads for travelling. Owing to this cause, some of the Ministers who reside at a distance, and whose names, as speakers expected, had been announced, were unable to be present.—The meeting, for all that, was a success in every way, the tea being *tip-top*, as promised, and the speeches by the Rev. Messrs. Norris, Robinson, F. M. Finn, P. E., and E. Woodcock being listened to with evident pleasure, and frequent marks of approbation. The chair was occupied by E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., who discharged his duties with a *bonhomie* which showed how thoroughly he felt at home in the position, and that he was pleased at the manner in which the audience were enjoying themselves.—The Choir, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Norris, on the melodeon, sang some sacred pieces between the addresses.—The exercises closed with votes of thanks to the Ladies' Committee, the Choir, and all others who had taken part in the evening's entertainment; and after the benediction had been pronounced, the audience separated, at a late hour, having to exchange their comfortable quarters for the conclusion of the heavy rain storm which had been falling.—A supplementary tea-meeting, as usual, for the children was held the following day.

THE TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT was held this week on Tuesday evening.—E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., occupying the chair. Readings were given by Messrs. F. E. Seymour, G. G. Wilson, J. W. Dufos, and J. Ballard. The vocal music was contributed by Mr and Mrs W. A. Hungerford, Mr H. and Master W. Seymour; the instrumental, by the String Band. The entertainments continue to be well attended.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Having been appointed Auditors at the special Vestry meeting (held in the Church of St. John the Baptist on the 25th ult.) to investigate the accounts of the Building Committee,—it affords us satisfaction to report:—That after a detailed and careful examination of the account of A. B. Ross & Bro., with other papers pertaining thereto, we confirm the result shown by the Report of the Building Committee, at the meeting aforesaid:

J. DEANS, } Auditors.
E. BENTLEY, }

Madoc, 7th March, 1871.

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Township Council was held in the Town-Hall on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr William Vanhiseek of the office of Assessor.—Mr John M. Moore was appointed in his place, in conjunction with Mr John Long, at \$35 each for assessing, and \$5 for notifying Township officers, &c.—The polling places for the election were fixed as follows:—No. 1, Town-Hall; No. 2, McCoy's School-House; No. 3, Report's School-House.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is understood that Sir Francis Hicks will have a surplus of two millions and a half, and that the duties on sugar and tea will be reduced.

Prince Napoleon is reported to have lost property valued at 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 francs by the German war, though he has still quite enough to live upon comfortably.

The Syracuse Standard mentions the appearance of swarms of lightning bugs in that city, which are harbingers of an advanced stage of spring. People who have examined them say they are genuine bugs, and not locomotive cinders.

The Rev. Mr. Lauder, Rector of Ottawa, has formally relinquished to the Bishop of Ontario the Chapel of Ease in that city, which is hereafter to be known as the Bishop's Chapel; and will be used as such until a Cathedral is erected.

A German writer, Dr. Huppe, in a work on the state of morals in Berlin, says that of the 630,000 Protestant inhabitants of Berlin, but 11,990 are habitual church-goers, and that of 23,699 interments, but 3,777 were accompanied by a pastor.

Another alarm about the approaching royal marriage has arisen in Anglican Church circles in England. It is said that Lord Lorne is to be "admitted to holy communion without confirmation" by a bishop, he being already a recognized Presbyterian communicant in the Established Church of Scotland.

Miss Donnelly, a young lady of hitherto irreproachable character, and considerable personal attractions, born of European parents, the daughter of Mr. Conductor Donnelly, of Lucknow, has, of her own free will and pleasure, embraced Islamism, under the auspices of a Mohammedan Rajah of Oude.

A resident of Tau-ma, has obtained his ice for summer use for several winters past in the following manner: Procuring about fifty empty flour barrels, at a cost of 20 cents each, he gradually pours in water, until each contains a solid mass of ice. The barrels are then put away in his cellar, and entirely covered with sawdust. As ice is required, a barrel is tapped.

It is stated by the St. Thomas Home Journal that more property has changed hands within the last three months in that town than within the previous ten years, and there is more demand for bricks than can be supplied. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Roman Catholics intend to build very large shrines, costing not less than \$10,000 or \$14,000 each. Many blocks of buildings will be erected this year, and there is not a vacant decent residence in the town.

Judging from the result of recent investigation, the silver mines on the north shore of Lake Superior are the richest in the world. In the small island near the north shore, called "Silver Islet," the ore has yielded an average of \$1,500 per ton, or nearly five times as much as the richest mines of Mexico. This mine is worked by American enterprise, and it is not a pleasant reflection on Canadian speculation that we have not a company formed for the purpose of opening up the mineral riches of the shores of Lake Superior.

The future of Louis Napoleon, ex-Emperor of the French, is now becoming a matter of speculation, as his captivity at Wilhelmshöhe will probably soon end. One report says he is negotiating for an estate in Bohemia, to which he will retire; while another states that from the preparations making at Chislehurst, it is believed Napoleon will rejoin the Empress there and remain some time in England. It is also said that intrigues are actively prosecuted for the restoration of the Bonapartes as native. The friends of Napoleon say that he patiently and confidently awaits the popular decision, and abstains from all efforts to influence it.

In his report to the Privy Council on the subject of the Manitoba lands, Hon. Mr. Campbell suggests that as much of the wood land is scattered, in comparatively small blocks over the prairies, and is of the first importance to the future settlers thereon, some special mode of allotting the same, from time to time, in small areas among the actual settlers should be adopted, and that reference should be made to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province to recommend a suitable scheme to that end, and inasmuch as it is provided that the Secretary of State shall have control of all Crown Lands the property of the Dominion that are not specially under the management of the Public Works Department, Mr. Campbell further recommends that the control of the said lands in Manitoba, and in the remaining part of the Northwest, as well as Rupert's Land, be confided to the Secretary of State. To coincide: the Privy Council adopts these recommendations.

The Royal Commission has condemned the iron-clad Waterwitch, whose engines are worked by hydraulic power. The ironclad Hotspur has been approved by the same Board as a coast defence ship, but is declared unsuitable for an ocean voyage.

A case was recently decided by one of the Italian Courts of Appeal in favour of marriage of priests. Another similar case has just been decided by the Court of Appeal of Cagliari that the censures of the Church are now the only obstacles to a priest marrying. On the 1st of February the Civil Law was introduced into the Papal States.

A return of the registered voters and of the numbers who have exercised their privilege would be interesting after the French elections were over. It will probably be found that, out of the whole qualified population of France, not above a third, if so many, will have taken the trouble to express an opinion upon the most important question which a nation was ever called upon to decide. It is said that 140,000 electors, of whom three-fourths would vote in the moderate sense, have left Paris without waiting to record their vote.

It is stated that the two Garrison Batteries to be raised on and after the 1st of May by the Militia Department, for service at Kingston and St. Helena, will each consist of one hundred men and three officers, who will be under the superintendence of regular artillery officers for one year, after which the Canadian senior artillery officers will assume entire command. They will wear British uniforms, and sign the articles for one year. A large number of applications for commissions have already been sent in. The Canadian officers' commissions will be permanent.

The Manitoba correspondent of the Montreal Witness gives an idea of the kind of settlers wanted there. Any one wishing to take land, and who has some money, knowledge of farming and energy, is just the person wanted, and will do well; tradesmen of all kinds—tailors, shoemakers, tanners, carpenters, masons, bakers, watchmakers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths—all will get plenty of work and good wages. A person who understands wool-carding and the manufacture of common cloths, blankets and flannels, would find a very profitable field for such business, and he could either bring the machinery with him, or use some that is already in the settlement, but not in operation.

A new female acrobat is astonishing the people of London. The *News* of that city says: Yesterday a new candidate for fame and admiration appeared at Cremorne Concert Hall in the person of a young woman named Lulu. She is described as a "Circassienne," is fair in complexion, and we should imagine, from eighteen to twenty years of age. Her order of talent lies in the acrobat line, and the agility she displays is in decided opposition to the oriental repose of her name. A young lady who makes twenty-five feet at a bound from the floor, must be worth seeing. She makes the distance, of course, from a spring; but even so it is, we believe, a unique feat. The second great and original feat of Miss Lulu is even more difficult—that of turning a triple somersault in the air before alighting. Instead, however, of falling upon her feet on the ground she falls into a net after the third revolution for safety. Several other performances are executed with grace and ease, and we have only indicated the most striking and original.

ENTERPRISE.—A large Paper Manufactory is about starting in Napanea, for the extensive manufacture of printing and other paper, which will employ some 60 or 80 hands. In addition to this a site has been purchased, and the Company organized, for establishing a Dye-Wood Manufactory, employing over 100 hands. These, together with a large number of other improvements will conduce greatly to the prosperity of the town, and make it a formidable rival to Kingston, a great deal of the latter's trade having already been drawn to Napanea.

EXPENSES OF THE PENIAN RAID.—By a return to the house it appears that the Governor-General has issued his warrant for the sum of \$20,000 to cover the expenses connected with the Penian raid, that sum being necessary in expenses of the grant for military purposes. Among the items appear the following: St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Co. \$1,708; Grand Trunk Railway, \$3,400; Bebbelton Navigation Co. \$753; Ottawa-River Navigation Co. \$1,053; Sir P. Tate, for clothing, \$51,310; for rifles and ammunition, \$83,903; Montreal Telegraph Co. \$304.

SMALL-POX.—The present epidemic of small-pox in London (Eng.) seems partly at least the result of a panic from the supposed dangers connected with vaccination. A theory was started, that vaccination

injured the constitution by introducing the impurities and hereditary taints which might have been in the constitution of the infant from whom the vaccine matter was taken. Thereupon anti-vaccination meetings were held, and parents refused to comply with the law which renders vaccination compulsory. The result seems to be a fearful epidemic, proving almost always fatal to those who have neglected vaccination.

VARIETIES.

The seat of war.—A camp-stool.

When may a chair be said to dislike you?—When it cannot bear you.

A Chicago paper politely remarks that it has "another flagrant fiction imposed upon the fork of fact," and recommends it to editors as much more gentlemanly than the rough words, "another lie nailed."

The following substances have been discovered to exist in the atmosphere of the sun, namely,—hydrogen, iron, calcium, sodium, magnesium, copper, zinc, strontium, barium, and nickel; all of which are common to the earth.

It has been noticed as a singular circumstance that the last day of 1870 ended the week, the month, the year, and the decade. This has not happened before during the present century; nor will it happen again before the completion of that term.

Two rustics came into a village telegraph office to send a despatch. As they left the office, the gong of an adjacent hotel sounded for tea. Whereupon one of the pair went into the air several feet, exclaiming: "By Jerusalem! there it goes, Jim!"

A prominent dry goods merchant of Boston worked half an hour on the following proposition, and failed to give the answer: "If fourteen men build a stone wall in nine days, how long will it take five men to build a like wall in six days?"

"Mother," said a little boy, the other day, "I know what I would do if I was at sea and the men were all starving, and drawing lots to see who should be killed and eaten. If the lot should be me, I'd jump into the water." "But," said the mother, "they would fish you up." "No," said he, "they wouldn't, for I wouldn't bite."

Mark Twain thus prescribes for an aspirant for literary fame:—"Yes, Agassiz does recommend authors to eat fish, because the phosphorus in it makes brains. So far you are correct. But I cannot help you to a decision about the amount you need to eat—at least not with certainty. If the specimen you send is about your fair usual average, I should judge that perhaps a couple of whales is all that you would want for the present; not the largest kind, but simply good middling whales."

Here is a quaint anecdote from the biography of Dr. Marshall Hall. Dr. Wilkins had lent Dr. Hall the well-known book, *Body and Soul*, and as it was not returned in due time, he sent this note: "Dear Doctor, do send back my *Body and Soul*; I cannot exist longer without it." "The servant who received the note read it (as servants sometimes will,) and horror-stricken rushed into the kitchen, crying, 'Cook! I can't live any longer with the doctor!' 'Why, what's the matter?' 'Matter enough,' replied the man; 'our master has got Dr. Wilkins's body and soul, and I don't care to stay where there are skeletons on!'"

There is a good story told in Washington about a Chinese servant employed by Admiral Porter. On reception day the duty of attending door was assigned to Ah Sin. Accustomed to the meial usages of his own land, where a visitor's rank is indicated by the size of the card, and where a huge yellow one means the presence of a prince, he treated the little bits of postcard with contempt. While nodding his head and tossing the bits of paper unceremoniously in the basket, the gas collector happened to present his bill. The long, yellow slip took Ah Sin, and with profound salaams he bowed the astonished gas man into the presence of the amazed family.

A HIGH OPINION.—Professor Porson, a short time before his death, was in a mixed company, among which were many distinguished literary characters. One of the number, a person of some celebrity, had a very high opinion of his own talents; and when the conversation turned on some of his productions, as usual, he began to extol their merits. "I will tell you, sir," said Mr. Porson, "what I think of your poetical works. They will be read when Shakespeare's and Milton's are forgotten." (every eye was instantly turned on the professor,) "but not until then!"

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AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

Affairs in France.

PARIS, March 10.—The *Herald's* special says:—There will soon dissolve the Assembly and appeal to the people to decide the future government. Ducrot, Chanzy, and Faidherbe are working for the Empire. Bonapartist meetings in the Provinces are numerous.

Changarnier is seriously ill. The navy has been greatly reduced, and the dockyards at L'Orient and Rochefort have been rented by private companies. The foreign squadrons have been recalled.

The Montmartre insurgents have erected an immense barricade in the Rue de Saint Pierre, and an attack is expected to-day.

PARIS, Mar. 11.—The *Cloche* newspaper announces the death of Henri Rochefort.

BORDEAUX, Mar. 10.—In the National Assembly to-day, after a speech from M. Thiers strongly urging the removal of the Assembly to Versailles, the Assembly rejected, by a vote of 407 to 104, an amendment demanding an immediate removal to Paris, whereupon the proposition for the removal to Versailles was adopted by a vote of 406 to 104. The first public sitting will be held at Versailles on the 20th March.

PARIS, March 11.—All is quiet to-day at Montmartre. The National Guard will return the cannon in their possession to the Government on condition that their organization is not to be dissolved, and a continuance of the allowance to each member of one franc per day until work is resumed. In accordance with this arrangement, the National Guards have already commenced to park the cannon in the Garden of the Luxembourg.

PARIS, March 11.—The *World's* cable special says that the Rode propose the formation of a new Republic with Victor Hugo as President; Garibaldi as Minister of War, and Blanc, Rochefort, and Flourens as Ministers.

The Belleville barricade is a complete earthwork with glacis, embrasures, platform, scarps, trenches, sharpshooters' angles and mitrailleuses. Embrasures containing guns pointed at Paris were unmasked yesterday. Anarchy prevails among the insurgents. A number of regiments of the line have been sent to Versailles to protect the Assembly. Thiers' influence is waning.

A fleet of transports will soon sail for Hamburg and Bremen to bring home French prisoners. Bonapartist intrigues are rife in Brussels and elsewhere.

PARIS, March 11.—Trochu has become insane. Rochefort died of heart disease.

Evening.—The insurgent National Guards still hold possession of four hundred and seventeen cannon in Montmartre or the other faubourgs.

The reported death of Rochefort is contradicted. The rioters of the tenth of December have been tried by the Council of War. MM. Blanqui, Flourens, Girard, and Arville were condemned to death or confinement; M. Goupit, two years' imprisonment; and M. Volles to six months' imprisonment. The rest of the rioters were acquitted.

L'Electeur Libre says the rumours that Gen. Trochu has become deranged are without confirmation. The *Semaine Financiere* says the total circulation of the notes of the Bank of France last September was 774,000,000 francs, and now it is 2,000,000,000, notwithstanding the loans made to the Government, the credit of the Bank has not suffered. Its notes are everywhere accepted at par.

PARIS, March 12.—Gen. Vinoy has issued orders prohibiting the publication of the *Vengueur*, *Mot d'Ordre*, *Le Peuple*, *Caricature*, *Pere Duchesne*, and *Le Figaro*. The publication of new political or satirical journals is forbidden.

The Germans evacuate Versailles to-morrow, and French troops will immediately occupy the town. The *Official Journal* contains a decree dissolving the head-quarters staffs of the army, approving the formation of regiments of infantry, and urging establishment of camps of instruction.

North Hastings Election.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Candidates for the representation of the North Riding of the County of Hastings in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario took place at the Town-Hall, Madoc, at noon on Tuesday, the 14th instant. The very slight amount of interest taken in such circumstances as the present, was strikingly indicated by the small number of electors present—the steps in front of the Town-Hall, which served for the hustings, affording ample standing room for the Returning Officer and his Deputy, for the Candidates, their nominators and seconders, and all proceedings. When the adjournment took place to 55, increased by subsequent arrivals to about 80, dan and Stirling.

The Deputy Returning Officer, S. D. Ross, Esq., having read the Writ, and the commission appointing Alpheus Field Wood, Esq., Returning Officer, the Returning Officer called for nominations, expressing the hope that the good order usually observed on such occasions in North Hastings, and especially in Madoc would characterize the proceedings that day; and said that after the nominations had been made, an adjournment would take place to the Hall, where an opportunity would be afforded for speaking and listening with more comfort.

Dr. Boulter was nominated by Mr. Emo, Reeve of Huntingdon, who observed that he hardly need say anything in his favour. He fully appreciated Dr. Boulter's services as Member, for he had watched his course in Parliament, and was satisfied with it in every way.

Mr P. Chard, Reeve of Stirling, seconded the nomination.

HENRY OSTROM, Esq., of Huntingdon, was nominated by Mr Sylvestre Holden, seconded by Mr John M. Ashley.

ALBERT SMALLFIELD, of Madoc, was nominated by Mr C. G. Wilson, seconded by Mr Walker Urwin.

JAMES GLASS, Esq., Reeve of Rawdon, was nominated by Mr B. Steadman, seconded by Mr G. Bull, of Stirling.

J. H. KETCHESON, Esq., of Madoc, was nominated by Mr G. D. Rowe, seconded by Mr C. Gream.

An adjournment then took place to the interior of the Town-Hall.

On the suggestion of the Returning Officer, the time allowed for speaking was—for nominators and seconders five minutes; and for candidates, twenty minutes each. It was also arranged that the nominators and seconders should all speak in succession, before the candidates did so.

Mr Emo said he felt great pleasure in the action he had taken in nominating Dr Boulter. His actions were commendable from the beginning, and as our Representative he had proved himself worthy of confidence. He had done all he was expected to do; was a man of ability; and we could look to him for good results to the back Townships.

Mr CHARD had great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr Boulter, who, a new beginner, four years ago, had now had his schooling in Parliament, and had given great satisfaction to the people of the Riding. He (Mr C.) did not believe in opposition where it was not necessary; they had better let well alone, and choose Dr Boulter again, and if not satisfied with him in future, then they could change.

Mr S. HOLDEN, in proposing Mr OSTROM, said he had nothing personally against Dr Boulter; he considered him a fine man; but we were an agricultural community, and wanted a farmer to represent us, and wanted to do so with having so many lawyers and doctors in Parliament.

Mr ASHLEY seconded the nomination.

Mr C. G. WILSON would not take up time with lengthy remarks, but would simply repeat what he had said on the hustings in proposing Mr Smallfield, that he considered him well and highly qualified to represent the North Riding.

Mr URWIN, also, would not occupy much time. He agreed with Mr Wilson as to Mr Smallfield's qualifications to be their representative. He thought there were too many lawyers in Parliament, and wanted not to see a printer there. Mr Smallfield was well posted up as to the back country, and if the Government were as well acquainted with that back country, it would be far better for the poor settlers than at present.

Mr STRADMAN expressed his high consideration for Mr Glass, who would make a good speech. Dr Boulter had done his duty well; Mr Glass would do it better.

Mr G. D. ROWE said the farmers could not have a better representative than their old and tried friend John B. Ketcheson. With his high character and genial disposition, they could not have a better man. Mr CHAS said Mr Ketcheson's integrity and uprightness required no speech—they spoke for themselves.

Dr. BOULTER, on taking his place to address the electors from the rostrum, humorously alluded to the pile of books and papers he deposited there, and said they need not be afraid that he wanted to read them all through in twenty minutes; he only wanted them in case of reference. He then said:—In 1867 we commenced a new page in Canadian history, and practically carried out the provisions of the British North America Act. He then briefly pointed out the various steps preceding and ending in Confederation, with a separate Government for Ontario, with its one Chamber of 82 members, of whom he was one by a large majority. He next read the Address which he issued to the electors in 1867,—and continued:—He had now come before them again, to maintain that he had carried out the principles he then professed, as far as he was able. What had he done for this constituency? He had consulted with the Commissioner about the necessity of repairs to the Hastings Road, for the benefit of the settlers. The Commissioner of Crown Lands replied that from the reports he had heard, he thought that settlement a failure; and asked him if he (Dr B.) had visited it. He said he had not, but would do so. Mr Lait fortunately appeared at Toronto, and stated his case so well as to convince him that there was a large amount of land fit for settlement in the rear of the County. Mr BOWELL and he (Dr B.) subsequently went back, and succeeded in getting an appropriation made.—Here the speaker quoted an account of what was done, from the *Miner* of Oct. 2nd, 1869; and then remarked that it was impossible to make the Hastings Road good for 250 miles.—He then said it would probably be as well to inquire whether anything had been done for Hastings County, and pointed out that he had obtained an Act which settled the difficulty with Thurlow about the disputed County Tax, and saved \$9,000 to the County; as well as another Act which saved \$3,000 to the village of Trenton. He also succeeded in carrying, in spite of much opposition, an Act requiring proper qualifications for Dentists, which was so efficient that a wish had been expressed by a competent judge that as good an act could be carried for the state of New York.—Dr Boulter then remarked that he was born in a shanty, brought up on a farm, and could do anything, from chopping to burning a log-heep, making a brush-hedge, digging ditches, or anything in that line.—(applause)—and was therefore quite qualified to represent the farmers.—Referring to the three statutes he had been instrumental in procuring, he said that Mr J. Lait, of Belleville, and the Statutes of Ontario would compare favourably with any statutes in the world. Their leader, the Attorney-General, watched all their proceedings closely—(hear, hear)—and they had to be very careful what they did.—He next read the list of subjects on which the Legislative Assembly was legislating. He would not stop to take up many of these subjects—the records are here (pointing to the Statutes)—and any of you can read them. He was responsible for the part he had taken in their passage. If he had done wrong, let them reject him; if not, send him back to sustain the Ministry.—He did try to obtain some further sessions last session for settlers, and to get the land for the old original squatters in the new Free Grant district on as favourable terms as were granted to the

new comers. He had been blamed for the withdrawal of the resolutions he introduced during the last session. He had tried to induce the Government to consent to his propositions, but could not succeed; he then said he would take the sense of the House upon them. They were ready to give order, objection being taken by Mr. McKellar, an opposition leader, on the ground that they affected the revenue. It was on this account he withdrew them; and not, as stated in the Government, in consequence of the opposition of the Government. He announced his intention of endeavouring to get the rule of the House, which prevented their introduction, rescinded, and in the meantime advised the settlers not to pay anything. He did not withdraw the resolution about the mill-sites.—Dr. Boulter then explained his votes on Blake's Nova Scotia resolution, and the useless agitation of the murder of Scott, which he denounced as most foul. He spoke highly of Scott, as a fine man for whom he had great respect as a member of his own battalion; which, had it been sent, as it offered, to Port Garry, would never have troubled judge or jury about Scott's murderers, had it caught them. He next alluded to the part he had taken with the other Members in getting the Deaf and Dumb Asylum located at Belleville; to the large surplus still remaining which will not be allowed to accumulate, but will be expended in public improvements. In connection with this he spoke of the Grand Junction and Kingston and Madoc Railways; and of the readiness of Belleville to assist in building a railway to the Madawaska by the K. & M. got the cold shoulder from Kingston.—After again mentioning the importance of the farming interest, he turned to the consideration of the Municipal Local Government subsidies—amounting to over seven million dollars, and to the danger of the places most deeply indebted combining to get off their payments due—a contingency which rendered it desirable they should return a member familiar with municipal affairs.—Dr. Boulter thought he was sure of re-election, in which case he should do his best to give his constituents a fair representation in Parliament, irrespective of locality or party. Before sitting down, he mentioned the liberal provision of the Government with respect to land grants in Manitoba; and—his limit of twenty minutes having been extended by general consent to nearly an hour, concluded by thanking the electors for their kind attention in listening so long.

Mr Ostrom, on rising to address the electors, claimed the same privilege as to time as had been extended to Dr Boulter. He could not possibly get through with what he wanted to say in twenty minutes, and asked for a fair field and a fair fight; for the Doctor need not think that he was going to win the election without a contest. He could not, as a farmer, hope to cope with the learned Doctor; but he was there to fight the farmers' cause. Was the present election fair and just? Was it treating an intelligent people fairly, in forcing on an election before they had had an opportunity of considering the acts of their representatives? Yet that is the position we stand in to-day. He could not, like the Doctor, tell his prospects of election, for he had had no time to look after them.—Adverting to the proposed expenditure on railways, he inquired whether the Members kept it in their own control, and whether their not doing so was not corruption of the deepest dye?—(Dr. Boulter.—No!)—If we are to be bought with chaff, or with gold, then this sort of thing is right, but not otherwise, that the Government should say, "Vote for me, and you shall have some of the money." We must either send their nominees to Parliament, or get no money. But he would favour the distribution of money for railroads on their merits. Then we are told the Government is consistent in some things—economy, for instance. How about the Lieutenant-Governor's residence? contracted for \$50,000, and costing \$105,000, and not finished yet?—(Dr Boulter.—They did confine themselves to the contract.) His (Ostrom's) position is that one was this—Dr Boulter came here, fresh from the House, with information not yet in possession of the people. Mr Ostrom then objected to the no-property qualification of the members, who need not be worth the price of boots and shoes, while voters had to be assessed for at least £50.—(Dr Boulter said he voted against the dis-qualification of members.)—That is not fair legislation.—On the Scott murder question he denied that Orangemen approved of the resolution carried by the Assembly; quoting from the *Mazurav* the complimentary resolutions passed by the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East. It would have done no harm at any rate, to have voted for Blake's resolutions. Then Dr. Boulter took credit for the act to hasten the payment of taxes by Thurlow, but he did not all as he thought, what we lost in the matter in the way of income, and he only made Thurlow

as she ought to have done. With respect to the Free Grant Lands resolutions—he said that showed Dr. B. did not hold the important position he claimed to do; that he was not the right man in the right place; Mr. Ostrom then inquired—What is our position today as farmers. Every other profession but ours is protected; but if farmers are cheated out of a few bushels of grain, they cannot bring the wrong done before the Police Magistrate; but have no remedy except in a court of law. He asked if Dr. B. ever intended to introduce a bill in the Ontario House of Assembly for the protection of the farmers. They were the bone and sinew of the land—whose sons were sent to repel invasion. They were very good men, then, at elections or in fights, to shake hands with, but outside of that they were nothing. They can vote, however, as well as the Doctors. (The speaker was here informed that his twenty minutes was up, but was allowed to continue). Why was not time allowed for honourable opposition; and for making a canvass? If elected he would do his best to serve all. He was in favor of a railway, and of everything that would develop the country, equally benefiting the farmer and the mechanic. He thought the Government should make appropriation for roads; but would not support a Government through thick and thin; nor offer to bribe the people with their own money. He was a son of one of the pioneers of the country, and stood before them with every interest of his identified with their own. In this respect he thought his position compared favorably with the Doctors' If they voted against him, they voted against themselves.

Mr. SMALLFIELD said he should say no more about the twenty minutes allowed for speaking, than that it was a great a farce as the election itself—for no time had been allowed to candidates to canvass—and no matter how well-known and popular a man might be, a personal canvass was necessary for the least chance of success, and that had, by the shortness of the notice given, been rendered utterly impossible in so extensive a territory as the North Riding. It was just as absurd to expect a speaker to be able to criticize the career of a Member, extending over four sessions, in twenty minutes—just five minutes to each session.—He did not mean, however, to blame Dr. Boulter for supporting the Government, as he had given fair notice of his intention to do so in his address; nor did he think the people blamed the Government for its policy generally. As those present were well aware, he had not factiously criticized the Government; but he did not approve of their demanding exclusive control of so large a sum as a million and a half dollars, or of giving the people so little time to consider the choice of their candidates. In what he was about to say concerning Dr. Boulter's course as their representative, he was sure they would understand he meant nothing personally offensive. There the Doctor was before them—a good-natured, pleasant, easy-going man, who could get up his spunk at election times, but generally would not be inclined to give himself much bother about other people's affairs. Many in the Hall did remember that the Reeve at the last municipal nomination, speaking of the year Dr. Boulter was Warden, said "that he (Mr. Wood) did the work, and the Warden got the pay." The late mayor's interests and sympathies were all with Belleville and the southern part of the County, and moreover with the North Riding. In proof of this, he cited the fact that the Convention called by Dr. Boulter at Lake's in June, 1897, was advertised only in the Belleville papers, and no notice given to the people of Madoc. To that, he (Mr. S.) objected at the time, as unfair; and when the Convention met, Dr. Boulter, as Chairman, said that he had been told by "one person" that the meeting was not fair; so he suggested it should be adjourned as far as the purpose for which it was specially called was concerned—to another time and place. And the Convention was accordingly adjourned, and held in Madoc. The speaker mentioned this, to show how far it was true, as was said by some persons, that neither he nor the *Mercury* had "any influence." But the Doctor had learned better since that time, and had been quoting the *Mercury* to-day. (Dr. B. here remarked, he liked the paper well, and should take it in future.) Again, in Dr. B.'s address he promised to come among us: but how frequently has he done so? It would have been better for him if he had shown himself here oftener, for he had to-day explained some things about which, it seemed, there had been misapprehension.—But when did we see him here during the stirring times of the Gold excitement? He was not here then, to learn on the spot from working miners and speculators what it was they needed: he did not even accompany Mr. S. Richards when he visited the Gold Regions by dining at the Huffman House, riding out as far as

Eldorado, and then going home about the same afternoon. And, while the K. & M. R.R. was under discussion, except attending the first meeting, what interest had he shown in it? Another matter in which the speaker thought Dr. Boulter had neglected our interests was this—In 1865, it was found that the money voted by Parliament for Colonization Roads in Upper Canada—amounting to over \$100,000—had not been expended, while that voted for Lower Canada had been. Petitions were circulated about it—the result being that a portion of the money, thro' the exertions of Mr. Hayes, was obtained for North Hastings. Mr. Hayes was sent on to make the Mississippi Road eastward from York River—and what he did was the best on the Colonization roads. But Confederation came under discussion, and the work was stopped. What had become of the balance to which we were entitled?

Dr Boulter said the money was not handed over to Ontario, but went into the general fund, from which we got 80 cents per head of population.

When we got to Seattle per se, Mr. Smallfield said he would take it on that ground, even. Eighty cents a year, for four years, amounted to \$3.20 for every man, woman and child in North Hastings. Making every allowance for our fair share of the expenses of the Provincial Government, probably at least \$30,000,000 remained over, which, instead of being used for our benefit, went to swell the surplus. Now he did not believe, even if we returned Dr. Boulter, we should get any money for the K. & M. R.R., as the preliminary conditions seemed little likely to be complied with; and as a County Seat in North Hastings would tend to promote the settlement of the rear Township, let the Member ask the Government to devote a share of that unexpended appropriation, which we had an equitable claim, to the construction of County Buildings—and in return for that, if Hastingsdon and Rawdon wanted to join the South Riding, the rest of North Hastings would make no objection.—An appropriation might also be fairly asked for a cheap colonization railroad to the townships in the rear of Macdonald fit for settlement, in return for the claims for establishing the Hastings Road.

seed or small sums for subsistence the Crown Land Agent would be bound to give.

—With respect to the Free Grants, it should be borne in mind, that they were so accorded with reservations and affidavits, that a correspondent in the *Intelligencer* had recently shown they amounted to free grants of nothing, beyond the bare surface of the earth; and there was not a farmer in that hall who would think of settling there, with such restrictions.

—Again, the Crown Land Agent was formerly stationed at Madoc; but the salary being exchanged for fees, too small to secure the services of an able and energetic man, Mr. Hayes threw up the office. He had scarcely left before gold was discovered; and Col. Campbell was forthwith appointed; and now, as Gold Mining Inspector, and agent for the crown lands immediately north of Madoc, he gets a salary of \$1,000 a year, though he resides in Belleville and has not been seen in Madoc for many months; and another agent had been appointed in the Free Grant district, at a salary of \$800 a year, while there had been perhaps ten or twenty new settlers. [The exact number was 21 in 1849.] Between these two firsts, Madoc got no share of the patronage.—(Dr B. said he had nothing to do with the appointment of Col. Campbell, whose salary was now stopped [?]. The number of settlers stated was wrong, the report from which it was taken being a year old.—Mr S. said it was the latest in possession of the public and was quite recently issued.)—Mr S. continued: The miners complained that Dr. Boulter had neglected them. As the Member's remarks in Parliament had sometimes been attributed to other speakers, he did not know whether what he was about to mention was really said by Dr Boulter or not: but it was reported he had declared, with reference to the demand that miners should be allowed to stake out claims of certain dimensions on the public lands—"that the man who had not money enough to buy 100 acres was too poor to mine." The claimants to lot No. 9 in the 9th of Marmora also asserted that he did not fulfill his promise to protect their interest in it, but allowed, without remonstrance, the Commissioner of Crown Lands to sell by public auction the lands their discoveries had rendered valuable, by which course they were great losers.—The allotted time having been extended, Mr Smallfield craves leave to

Mr GLASS, who advocated the claims of Dr Boulter to re-election, and contended that the time for the separation of the Biddings had not come.

Mr KETCHUM, not having expected a nomination, would cut his speech short. In looking over the doings of their Member for the last four years, he could find no fault with his course. Some complaints had been made, but he did not think they amounted to anything, and for himself he was willing to give the Doctor another trial.—turning to Mr Ostrom, he

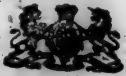
observed, with a smile, that as for Mr Ostrom's promises to the farmers, they in Madoc knew how liberal he had been to them.

Dr. BOUTLER briefly replied to Mr Ostrom's remarks about the Lieutenant-Governor's residence and the murder of Scott; and about lot 9 in the 9th he said he had never been more bothered about anything, but that he had tried to get the original discoverers the benefit of it.

The RETURNING OFFICER objected to the construction which had been put on his remark about Dr. Boutler while Warden "getting the pay, while he did the work."

A poll having been demanded for Dr Boutler and Mr Ostrom, the other nominees withdrew.

Others were then given for the Queen, for the Candidates and for the Returning Officer, and the election quickly dispensed.



THE MADOC MERCURY

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1871.

The Ontario Elections.

Of the 14 M.P.P.'s re-elected by acclamation on the 14th instant, 7 are supporters of the Government, and the other 7 are claimed by the Opposition. In ten of the remaining constituencies, the opposing candidates are all Ministerial supporters, and on the strength of this it is predicted that the Government will meet the House again with two-thirds of the Members in their favour.—A week will settle all doubts and predictions on the subject.

With heavy rains, the roads are at their mud-diast. Canvassing, accordingly, is tough work.

There was a good deal of shuckling in Madoc on Thursday night, over the news that Mr John White was M.P. for East Hastings in the House of Commons, in consequence of the withdrawal of Mr Frisell from the contest. John's pluck is running on his own hook, in opposition to the wishes, advice, and warnings of the *Intelligencer* is freely admitted upon, and staggers some of the members of the "party" and the ruling County clique. What next?

There is a startling report, through American sources, that the Ontario Volunteers in Manitoba are in open revolt, setting their officers and the civil government at defiance.—Dr. Schultz being at the head of the insurgents.

The Kingston and Madoc Railway has undergone metamorphosis. Among the railway petitions lately presented in the Senate was one from the village of Madoc, A. F. Wood, J. J. Abbott and others praying for the passage of an act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec railway Company for the construction of a road from Toronto passing through Peterborough and Madoc, and thence to Ottawa, with power to amalgamate with lines in the Province of Quebec. The bill is in charge of J. Lapun, M.P. Inasmuch as uniting their railroad enterprise with a project which, if completed, will form a central Trunk line through Canada, the Madoc Railway promoters have needed all that was contended for in Kingston in favour of the most northerly practicable route in Madoc. It would certainly be to the advantage of Kingston to acquire control over the section of the road between the Pembroke Railway and Madoc, which it might do by building the Kingston and Madoc Railway.—*Kingston News*.

SCHOOL ELECTION.—Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education has decided that the election of Mr Smallfield as School Trustee for section No. 1, Madoc, was illegal, as the poll was not granted when needed, and a new election is therefore necessary. The election will take place on Monday, the 19th instant at the School-house—of which all whom any concern, are requested to take notice.

THE BRITISH ENVOY.—We have received the number of this, a new weekly non-political journal, somewhat smaller in size than the *Daily In-*

Intelligencer, and published by Mr Peter Begg, formerly a resident of the village of Madoc. It is very neatly printed, and contains a very fair amount of local news. Besides its general claims to support as a local paper, it will make a specialty of the advocacy of the Temperance cause, with some attention to Masonic and Orange matters. We are glad to see that Mr Begg is prospering in his new home, and wish him success in his latest undertaking.

LOST OVERBOARD.—Capt. Macdonald, of the steamship *Europa*, and Mr Davis and Mr Waller, the first and third officers, were washed overboard on the 4th instant on the homeward passage, during the prevalence of a heavy storm. There was such an exceedingly high sea at the time that no effort could be made to save them.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LARGE STOCK
OF
NEW BOOTS AND SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS CROSS.

Madoc, Feb. 24th, 1871.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, March 1st, 1871.

Allen, Wm
Arnott, Jno
Black, Jno
Bateman, Edward
Brough, W F
Burns, Miss Mary
Brown, Mrs Susan
Craig, James (2)
Clancy, Michael
Cassidy, Edward
Curtis, Annie
Dulmage, Wm
Elliott, Fred
Freeman, Jno
Fraser, Samuel
Finnison, S
Grooves, Jno
Gillen and McLaren,
Greene, Jos
Hoskins, Samuel
Kincaid, Barbara, (2)
Keene, Wm
Kenyon, S R
Lafferty, Miss Mary
McDougall, Donald
O'Connor, D
Richardson, Thos
Scott, Jas
Trip, Daniel
Toner, Jas & Jno
Wright, Wm
Zeros, A
Zeros, Mrs A D

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

FOR SALE.

IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC, which will be one of the Principal Stations on the line of the proposed Railway from Ottawa to Toronto, and of the Kingston and Madoc Railway.

THREE VILLAGE LOTS ON DIVISION ST., very near to the Business Centre of the Village.

On one of the Lots there is a substantial BRICK three story Building, 66 feet front, and 40 feet deep, third floor. With the adjoining lot, it would make a fine Station and Offices.

There is also a storey and a half Frame House on these lots.

Also, for Sale, TWO PARK LOTS, containing about ten acres, with a Dwelling House, filled in with brick; a large frame Barn, 60 by 86 feet; and Stables for horses, cows and sheep.

Also, 100 Acres of Land, warranted to contain Gold-bearing Rock, adjoining the village of Bagnoburn.

For Terms, which will be easy both as to price and times of payment, apply to

JOSEPH BATHMAN,

or at the Mercury Office.
Madoc, Feb. 24th, 1871.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Hoffman House, MADOC.

ESTD Leads Carefully Examined and Reported on.

G. C. FORNERI, C.E. & P.L.S. L. KENNEDY, C.E. & P.L.S.

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,
STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the 1st
MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.
ROOMS at HUDGINS'S Hotel.

MEDICAL HALL,

Cooper Street, Madoc,
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken one of the Stores in the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he has removed that part of his

STOCK SAVED

from the late Disastrous Fire, and expects in a few days to have as

Large and Complete an Assortment

as ever of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and
TOILET ARTICLES.

Thanking his Friends for past favours, he would solicit a continuation of the same Liberal patronage.

CHARLES G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Bridgewater New Cash Store.

THE NEW STORE at Bridgewater is opened upon strictly CASH Terms.

A Splendid New Assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE, &c. &c.,

is offered for sale at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

COTTON YARN, 7s. 6d. per Bunch.

GODERICH SALT, 10s. 6d. per Barrel.

LONDON TEA CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. per set.

PATENT PAIR, 1s. each.

TELEGRAPH MATCHES, 10d. per Box.

NAILS, 4 Cents per lb., or 28 lbs. for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS, and all other descriptions of Goods in proportionate prices.

Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it your interest to do so.

The Old Store is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c. &c.

Bridgewater, 28th December, 1870.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.

PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.

RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages

and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

Markets.

MADOC.—Wheat, \$1.25 to 0.00. Barley, 60s. Eye, 65s. Oats, 55s. Peas, 75s. Butter, 15s. Pork, \$7.00.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, \$1.30 to \$1.35. Barley, 60s to 65s. Eye, 75s to 80s. Oats, 55s to 60s. Peas, 75s to 80s.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Rome, before its occupation by the Italians, had two newspapers; now it has twenty.

The first section of the Northern Pacific Railway, from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, has been formally opened.

The English papers state that the Queen intends coming forward much more in social life than at any time since the death of the Prince Consort.

Six immense steamers are being constructed in Belfast, which will constitute a new line between New York and Liverpool.

It is reported that in future the officers of the brigade of Guards will not receive the superior rank now granted them.

During the whole period of the siege only five suicides were committed in Paris. Two of the cases were soldiers, and one was a woman.

It is proposed to have grand bonfires on Mont Royal, and other peaks between Montreal and the border, on the evening of the day on which the Princess Louise is married to the Marquis of Lorne.

The Royal Albert Hall, the new and magnificent building erected for the London Exhibition of 1871, is to be formally opened to the public on the 29th of March, by the Queen in person.

For a city of its size—it has at present a population of about 90,000—Frankfort on the Main is said to be the wealthiest in the world. Over a hundred of citizens (merchants and bankers) are reported to be worth more than \$5,000,000 each.

The Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway urges the Railway Commissioners to build all the bridges on the Intercolonial of iron. He shows that a saving would be effected in the masonry of abutments and piers, and that the first cost would not greatly exceed that of wood.

Two steamers to be purchased in England are to make regular trips from St John, Newfoundland, and Quebec next summer. They will form a part of the line of the Gulf Ports Steamship Company, and the facilities of communication with Canada will no doubt be highly appreciated by the Islanders.

People at Washington are beginning to awaken to the fact that the claims for damages in the Fenian raids to this Dominion, and to the property of British subjects in the States during the war, will sum up to a considerably higher figure than the Alabama claims. The prospect does not please them.

The Messrs. Dodge & Co. are making great improvements for the welfare of their men at their several establishments in the lumbering districts. Churches, school-houses, and dwelling-houses of a substantial and superior class are being erected at the Severn, Waubesa, Byang Inlet, and the Nige-netawan.

The London Morning Post affirms that a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia was concluded about the time of the outbreak of the war, and says the following were among its provisions:—Russia to intervene between the belligerents in case the French were successful and should menace Poland. In the event that an Austrian army should demonstrate upon the Prussian frontier, Russia was to checkmate it by a demonstration upon the Austrian frontier, and in case any European power should combine with France, Russia was to join Prussia.

An important movement is in progress in reference to the English civil service, with the view of making the road to the subordinate civil appointments thro' the ranks of the naval and military service, thereby furnishing to those latter an inducement and reward. A meeting has been held in London in support of the plan, Earl Derby presiding, and many eminent soldiers and statesmen being present. It is stated that there are one hundred thousand offices which might be filled by discharged soldiers and sailors, and which ought to be reserved for them as a reward for good service in the defensive forces of the empire.

It is stated that no fewer than one hundred and twenty-six thousand copies of the "Fight in Dame Europa's School"—(a clever satire, from the proprietary of intervention point of view, of the stand taken by England in the French and German war)—have been sold. The writer was for some time unable to get a publisher, though he offered to sell the copyright for a guinea. At last it was printed by a local printer at Salisbury, on the understanding that one-third of the profits should go to the author, one-third to the printer, and one-third to the London publisher who lent his name. For this not very onerous burden the last named will receive about

£300. It is announced that the Rev. Mr Pullen intends, on the strength of the reputation he has made by this pamphlet, to resign his cathedral appointment at Salisbury and embark in literature.

The poor of London are becoming poorer. Year by year, owing to improvements in which the poor do not share, and to the progress of railroads from which they derive no benefit, the rents of the worst houses in London are rising, while the deterioration of those who are forced to occupy them is rapidly increasing.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LOSE IN WAR.—The French, best as losing their Province, pay five milliards of francs. A milliard is a thousand millions, and five milliards of francs is, therefore, £500,000,000 sterling. The present debt of France is £540,000,000, the additional £200,000,000 will, therefore, raise the French debt to £740,000,000, or within £30,000,000 of the existing debt of England, which is the largest in the world.

OUTRAGES IN CAROLINA.—A despatch from Columbia, S. C., says a large body of armed men from East Tennessee and North Carolina, have made their appearance in York and Chester counties, and fighting has been going on for several days. Major Whitehead of the 18th infantry, stationed at York, reports that most horrible outrages have been perpetrated in those counties both by the coloured militia and the Ku Klux organisation.

THE ERECTION OF IMMIGRANT BARRACKS.—The erection of barracks in Kingston for the reception of newly arrived immigrants, the necessity for which was brought before the City Council by Alderman W. Robinson, some time since, has been brought to a successful issue, by the government having appropriated a sum exceeding four thousand dollars for the purpose. His worship the mayor has been requested to confer with the immigration agent upon the selection of the necessary site.—News.

AMERICAN POPULATIONS.—It is customary to speak of Boston as a Yankee State, *par excellence*; but some recent figures from the ninth census, which we find in the Springfield, Mass., Republican, serve to dispel the idea most effectually. Of the four largest cities of the State, Boston, Worcester, Lawrence, and Fall River, none has as many native as foreign inhabitants. Out of Boston's 243,886 inhabitants, 154,116 have either father or mother, or both, of foreign descent, and of the 3,458,838 people in the four cities, only 127,721 are of unmixed native blood. If the record of births during the past five or ten years were furnished, it would show, either of Boston or Chicago, in still more astonishing figures, how the native American element is passing into the minority.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE INVENTOR.—Augustus Applegarth died lately at Dartford, aged 84. He was the inventor of the composition ball, and some few months afterwards, of the composition roller, and then, later, of the steam printing press. For his invention of bank notes that could not be forged, he received from the bank authorities £18,000. He also invented a machine for printing six colours at once. The patent for the steam press was in the joint names of Cowper and Applegarth. The establishment for the experiment in the bank note was at Croydon. In London he was engaged in the printing office by Clowes. He then printed all the Tract Society publications. The first book printed by steam was "Waterton's Wonderbook." After leaving London he went to Claydon, and there established great silk and print works. After that he went to Dartford, where he also established works.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE.—A terrific hurricane passed over East St. Louis between two and three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th instant. It first struck the elevator on the river, took part of its roof off, and passing to the north-east, totally demolished the freight depot of the St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad, the freight and passenger depot of the North-Eastern Railroad, two freight depots and a portion of the passenger depot and ticket offices and the large round house of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the car house, freight-office, and part of one of the freight depots of the O. & M. R.R., the freight and passenger depot of the T. & W. R.R., and a number of dwelling-houses in the vicinity—everything within a space of from 200 to 300 yards wide—was actually torn to pieces; trains were hurled from the track, the round houses of the Chicago and Alton Road, after being blown down, caught fire from an engine inside and was burned, and the engineer of the locomotive was burned to death. The number of killed and wounded cannot be stated to-night, but seven are known to be killed, and between thirty and forty seriously wounded. It is believed a number of persons

are still buried beneath the ruins.—The pecuniary losses are estimated at \$1,000,000.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, who has just established a branch agency of Jay Cooke & Co.'s banking house in London, has created quite a stir in the English metropolis by hiring offices at what they consider the enormous rent of £3,000 per annum. Mr McCulloch has been received with every consideration in English mercantile circles, and has been made a director in several leading corporations. It is likely that his firm will take the same place as that held by the house of George Peabody & Co., London.

VARIETIES.

A mere matter of form—Cutting a dress.

A Dangerous Character—A man who takes life cheerfully.

What is the difference between the sound of wedding bells and a divorce case?—The first is a marriage tale, the second a marriage re-pail.

A woman in Missouri recently got on the railway track, waved a red flag, stopped the train, and asked the conductor for a chew of tobacco for her old man.

An enterprising itinerant chiropodist has caused a wagon to be built like a human foot, and doaked all over with corns and bunions.

A careless printer made a dancing master's card read:—"I offer my respectful thanks to all who have honoured me with their patronage."

Theatricality speaks of a place in Ireland where the sense of elegance was so keen that the servants brought up the coals for the grate on a clean plate.

An American contemporary says:—At a large New York dinner party, the other evening, the tablecloth was of heavy white silk, edged with point lace. All the other appointments were equally extravagant.

An Irish soldier, who had been abroad, being asked if he had met with much hospitality, replied:—"Oh, yes, too much; I was in the hospital almost all the time I was there."

A New Hampshire Paterfamilias was recently asked by an ambitious young man to bestow upon him the honour of his daughter's hand. The old gentleman graciously responded, "Why, of course, you may have her, and don't you know some likely young man who will take the other?"

"Jack," said a gentleman to a negro, who was rather lazily engaged in cleaning the snow from the premises:—"Jack, you don't get along with your job very fast." "Why, master," replied Jack, scratching his head, "pretty considerable for an old man I guess; I concoct myself that I can clear more snow away in less here short days than the spryest nigger in dis city could do in the longest summer days as ever was."

In illustrating the fruits of advertising, an exchange says:—"A family in Florida lost their little boy and advertised for him in a daily paper. That very afternoon an alligator crawled up out of the swamp and died on the front door step. In his stomach was found a handful of red hair, some bones buttons, a pair of boot heels, a glass alley, a pair of check pants, and a paper collar."

A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbour. The neighbour, however, claimed the tree, and prosecuted the man who cut it for damages. The case was sent from court to court. Time was wasted, temper soured, and temper lost; but the case was finally gained by the prosecutor. The last we heard of the transaction was, that the man who gained the cause went to the lawyer's office to execute a deed of his whole farm, which he had been compelled to sell to pay his costs! Then, houseless and homeless, he thrust his hands into his pockets, and triumphantly exclaimed, "I've beat him!"

This is from a London paper:—"J. Bull begs to inform his friends, the public, heads of families, and teachers in infant schools, that he is prepared to exhibit on very reasonable terms his celebrated British Lion (quite tame). The awe inspiring and terrific roars of this noble animal, combined with its perfect harmlessness, are now well known. Any person may, with the greatest impunity, kick or spit upon it, or pull it by the tail, so that much fun may be derived from his ferocious demonstrations, at which nobody need feel the least afraid. It has been exhibited before all the crowded heads of Europe, and has caused screams of laughter. Address J. Bull, at the 'Wind Bag Inn,' Lamb's Conduit Street."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 428.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.) SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Revolution in Paris.

A NEW REIGN OF TERROR.

The Revolutionary insurgents who have taken up a strong position at Montmartre, from which point they threaten Paris with the cannon they have seized and which they refuse to give up, are fairly setting M. Thiers' government at defiance. After waiting patiently for some days, the National Assembly resolved upon an appeal to the insurgents for moderation, but without effect, and Gen. Fauron, with three hundred men, proceeded to blockade Montmartre.

LONDON, March 19, 2:30 a. m.—President Thiers has issued a proclamation appealing to the reason and patriotism of the citizens of Paris to preserve order. He says he is informed that the malcontents of Montmartre have planted their guns so as to demolish the dwellings of their fellow citizens. He declares that by such acts as these the Republic is fatally compromised, because the Republic accompanied by disorders will be lost. He insists that the present Government is really republican, and no friend of the Republic should strike it. The Government will take the cannon from these men, who, misled by deceiving politicians, seek to inaugurate civil war. He draws a picture of the deplorable results of their doings, showing how the reviving commerce of the city is stopped and the shops are deserted. He continues:—The Government, hoping the malcontents will return to their duty as good citizens and obey the laws, still withholds orders to proceed to extreme measures to free the country of a new enemy, but it is determined to act when necessary, and deliver the principals over to justice. The Government relies on the co-operation of all good citizens. The proclamation concludes with these words: "After this warning we shall proceed to force peace, if necessary, at all hazards."

The Government, following up the proclamation of Thiers, at midnight on Friday sent a detachment of troops and gendarmes to occupy the position of the insurgents. A considerable number of cannon were removed, and the gendarmes made some 400 prisoners. In the morning, however, the National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre, with many unarmed soldiers of the line, arrived on the scene and released the prisoners. The Government troops under Gen. Vinoy in a very short time yielded to the remonstrances and appeals of the mob sympathizing with the insurgents,—the majority, in regular revolutionary fashion, deserting their commanders, and fraternizing with the Nationals who were guarding the cannon still in their possession. As fresh troops arrived on the ground, the people shouted to them "Reverse arms," and the order was obeyed. At ten o'clock, a. m., the Nationals held ground again, and prevented all unarmed people from going up the hill. At the same hour a serious conflict occurred in the Place Pigalle, at the end of the street leading from the heights. Some artillerymen and chasseurs were surrounded by an angry mob, who assailed them with shouts of "Go fight the Prussians." A lieutenant of Chasseurs, while endeavouring to disengage his horse from the crowd, drew his sabre. He was instantly dragged from his horse and killed. A melee followed, in which an artilleryman and two Nationals were wounded. But fighting soon ceased; the soldiers abandoned their posts and mingled with the crowd, distributing among them their cartridges, and relinquishing their chapeaux. The artillerymen suffered the people to remove two mitrailleuses, making no further show of resistance. The gendarmes alone proved faithful to the Government, but were too few in numbers to be effective and were withdrawn. At 11 o'clock many battalions of National Guards, fully organized, marched into Montmartre, shouting "Vive la République!" The insurgents were masters of the situation. Their main object appeared to be resistance to the existing Government.

Gen. Fauron's troops proved faithful. They charged and took three barricades, using the bayonet, and

finally cut their way out and escaped. Gens. Lecomte and Clement were not so fortunate, but abandoned by their men, they were 'made prisoners by the rioters.

The Government issued 'another proclamation, repudiating any intention of a coup d'etat, and warning the Communists who seek to pillage Paris that they will ruin France, and appealing to the National Guards to put an end to the condition of 'anarchy into which they have plunged the capital.

The news that Gens. Lecomte and Clement Thomas had been shot by the insurgents after a summary trial, spread consternation through the city. Gen. Thomas was formerly Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards.

PARIS, March 19.—The journals this morning confirm the report of the execution of Generals Lecomte and Thomas. After their capture they were taken to the garden of the Rue des Roisiers, Montmartre, where the central revolutionary committee held their sittings. After a brief trial they were condemned to suffer death, and were taken out and shot. All accounts say they died bravely.

The Journal des Debats says yesterday will be considered as one of the gloomiest hours in the history of France. The revolution, under banner of pillage, is mistress of Paris. France will condemn these horrible assassinations and this odious insurrection, which is without pretext or purpose. Will the provinces come to our aid, or must the Germans re-enter the capital? This terrible day has wrought more damage to the Republic than all the Bonapartes.

Special despatches to London journals say Gen. Vinoy has also been shot. The report has not yet been confirmed, and is not credited.

10:30 p. m.—The latest news is that the Nationals of Montmartre have seized and now occupy the staff and general headquarters buildings of the National Guard of Paris in the Place Vendome.

The Echo, of Parliament, says:—In consequence of the disturbances in Paris the Emperor William has provisionally stopped the movements of German troops.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A special despatch dated Paris, 20th, 10 a. m., says:—Gen. Chausy was sent with a large body of troops to Montmartre to suppress the insurrection. The troops, however, for the most part went over to the insurgents. Chausy was made prisoner, taken to the garden of the Rue des Roisiers, Montmartre, where the central revolutionary committee were sitting, and after a short trial was shot.

An immense number of the insurgents have left for Versailles, with the intention of endeavouring to overawe the Assembly, which will sit to-morrow.

Gen. Duval is at the head of the insurgents, and is leading them in their mad and wild career.

The Nationals have placarded two proclamations. The first one issued says:—The French people awaited calmly until an attempt was made to touch the life of the Republic. The army did not raise its hands against the arch of the liberties of the Republic—the only Government that can close the era of invasions and civil war. The people of Paris are convoked for communal elections.—The proclamation is signed by the Central Committee of the National Guard, and dated at the Hotel de Ville.

The second proclamation is as follows:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF PARIS.—You have entrusted us with the defence of the rights of Paris. We have driven out the Government which betrayed us. Our mission is fulfilled, and we now report to you. Prepare for communal elections; give us as our only recompense the establishment of a real republic.—The same signatures, thirty in number, are appended.

LONDON, March 20.—The Times' special despatch says the respectable Parisians are stupefied. President Thiers is firm, but full of grief. Gen. Vinoy's indignation is boundless.

A despatch from Versailles says the Official Journal announces that the whole of the Government, all the authorities of Paris, and 40,000 good troops under Gen. Vinoy are there. The departmental authorities have been instructed that they must obey only orders from Versailles, otherwise they will forfeit their positions.

LONDON, March 20.—It is thought the revolutionary movement now in progress at Paris will extend to Marseilles and Lyons, and even to Bordeaux.

The Thiers Government contemplates a removal to Tours. It is said that the Germans decline to interfere with affairs in Paris. A report from the French capital says the gendarmes collected from the provinces by Gen. Vinoy, have deserted and joined the insurgents.

No acts of pillage have occurred, but there is no traffic. The mob is triumphant, and virtually possesses the city. Only the wine shops are open. Drunkenness is rampant. Even the women are armed. All persons of prominence are flying from Paris.

The following despatch has just been received from Mr. Washburne, American Minister at Paris, for Secretary Fish:—

"PARIS, March 19.—The National Guards Committee is master of Paris. The departments of the Interior and Justice, and the Prefecture of Police, are occupied by the insurgents. Generals Vinoy, Thomas and Lecomte have been murdered by the troops. The election for the Commune takes place to-morrow. All members of the Thiers Government have gone to Versailles. I follow, with the whole Diplomatic Corps."

The Press condemn the assassination of the Generals; recognise only the authority of the Assembly; and declare the present situation undesirable. Rumours of every description are in circulation. One says the Nationals intend to march on Versailles. Another, that the Assembly will remove to Orleans, and that they are about to appoint Gen. Faidherbe generalissimo and dictator. All the papers at the Prefecture of Police have been destroyed by the Nationals.

THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—Napoleon left Wilhelmshaven on Sunday for England. He was escorted to the railway station at Cassel by a guard of honour composed of two companies of the 88th Prussian regiment. He arrived at Dover at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Immense crowds were in waiting at the landing stage, including a large number of French refugees, who cheered enthusiastically as the Emperor made his appearance upon deck.

GRANTS OF LAND TO VOLUNTEERS.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, in reply to Mr. Sturges, Sir G. E. Cartier said that every volunteer in Manitoba who intended to settle there would receive two lots. The volunteers doing duty at Kingston and St. Helen's Island, Montreal, would be entitled to the same advantages. Some of the volunteers had been discharged for bad conduct, but the Government would deal with all the Volunteers with the utmost liberality.—Mr. Sturges asked whether it is the intention of the Government to place the volunteers called out during the last Fenian raid on the same footing, in respect to a grant of land, with the volunteers in Manitoba.—Sir G. E. Cartier said it was not intended that the volunteers who repelled the Fenian raid should be remunerated in the same way as those who had hired themselves for two years, but as to all volunteers who served in the Fenian raid, Government would be ready to facilitate, as much as possible, their obtaining a lot of land free, on condition of settlement.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.—Sir G. E. Cartier, in moving the second reading of the bill further to amend the Act securing the Independence of Parliament, explained that the bill was intended to place Members of Parliament in the same position they held in the late Province of Canada, and provided that it would not be in the power of the Government to employ, temporarily or permanently, any Member of Parliament.

AMNESTY TO RIEL.—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says: It is fully believed that the Government promised an amnesty to Riel, but afterwards abandoned their purpose owing to the indignation created throughout Ontario by discovering their intention.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, REMOTELY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INHERED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Business first insertion.....	0 50
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 12 1/2
One to ten lines, first insertion.....	0 75
Each subsequent insertion.....	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion.....	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line.....	0 03

All Communications for the MERCURY to be at dressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



THE MADOC MERCURY

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

The Ontario Elections.

Thanks to the electric telegraph and the enterprise of the Toronto papers, the result of the elections for the Province of Ontario, which took place on Tuesday, was a very great extent, fully known here by Wednesday night. What the *Globe* had to say on the subject—it is, we think, rather significant,—was just what those who take an interest in politics, wanted to know. It is not less significant as to what the grand result is, that its leading article was headed, triumphantly "VICTORY!" and that it alone classified the mass of election returns then received into a clear and comprehensive tabular statement of the Members elected, under their appropriate headings of "Opposition," "Ministerial" and "Independent,"—to the following effect:

Opposition.....	40
Ministerial.....	27
Independent.....	6

—while the Ministerial *Leader* and *Telegraph* contented themselves with a more modest assertion—in their general heading—that the Administration was "sustained," but left their readers to make out *how*, by investigating the returns from the various constituencies for themselves.

Before the elections, the Ministerial papers asserted emphatically, again and again, that Mr. J. S. Macdonald's Government was "the People's Government"—"the best and purest" the world had ever seen: while the *Globe* as heartily denounced the "Patent Combination" as the most corrupt and corrupting, which was ever put on its trial before an intelligent people. The people, however, have sent a good many of the members who supported that Government back into private life, which does not look very like thinking the Government was the very best they could possibly have. Admitting, even, that the *Globe* claims as Opposition some members who might be found, on most occasions, supporting the Government, we cannot help thinking that when no less than 25 out of the 55 members who supported the Government, in the last Assembly, have either been defeated at the polls, or voluntarily declined to offer themselves for re-election, that the claim of the *Globe* that the result of the elections is a thorough defeat of the Patent Combination is pretty well justified. It appears to us, that notwithstanding the unseemly haste with which the elections have been forced on the people, the verdict of the Province is a clear warning to Mr. J. S. Macdonald that they condemn his theory that "I shall do as I please, because I have a majority at my beck and call"—is the most fitting way to carry on the Government of this Province.

Anyhow, whether the returns from the remaining constituencies go to further weaken or strengthen the number of supporters the "Patent Combination" can reckon upon, the Province has accepted the curly given challenge, and has declared in unmistakable terms that no matter who or what the Government may be, the Cabinet must remember that they are—not the servants, at best but the trustees of the people, and not its masters.

The *Globe*, of Thursday, sums up the result of the

elections, in all the constituencies except Algoma and Addington, as follows:—

Opposition, 41; Ministerial, 32; Independent, 7. The *Leader* and the *Telegraph*, which give Mr. Deane as Member for Addington, claim him as Ministerial, and of course entirely reverse the *Globe's* calculations. The *Leader* claims 45 Ministerial, 85 Opposition, and 2 Independent members: the *Telegraph*, 44 Ministerial, 83 Opposition, 4 Independent. The Opposition is increased, undoubtedly, and is, at least, large enough to put the Government on its good behaviour.

North Hastings Election.

The election in this Riding has resulted, as was expected, in the return of Dr. Boulter: and, as was not anticipated, by a larger majority than in 1867. Then the vote stood—for Reed, 549; for Boulter, 967; majority, 418. Now his majority is 612: for although neither Tudor and the Townships united with it, nor Carlow, have yet been heard from, we do not think the majority will be altered much, either one way or the other, by the result of the polling in those northern townships.

Dr. Boulter's larger majority this time, however, is not due to any increase of enthusiasm on his behalf, but to the very great falling off in the number of votes cast for his opponent. While Mr. Reed polled 549 votes four years ago, Mr. Ostrom has failed to secure even 100 at this election. In 1867, the total number of votes polled in the Riding was over 1,600: in 1871 it has amounted to scarcely half that number. We have not yet learned the official total of the votes polled in Stirling village, Rawdon and Marmora; but Dr. Boulter's majority from that—his own section of the Riding—was exactly 500: leaving the remaining 112 to be divided between Huntingdon, Madoc, Elzevir, Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick, Cashel, and Carlow.

In Madoc, the election was quiet to absolute dullness. Of the 408 voters in the township, only 116—or a little more than one-fourth, went to the polls. There were, three polling-places, at which the number of votes recorded was as follows:—

At the Town-Hall, 51: Boulter, 36; Ostrom, 15.
At Rupert's School-House, 21: Boulter, 20; Ostrom, 1.
At McCoy's School-House, 44: Boulter, 42; Ostrom, 2.

In Huntingdon—Mr. Ostrom's township—the vote cast was still smaller, only 91, divided as follows:—Lankaster's, 23: Boulter, 16; Ostrom, 7.
Reed's School-House, 43: Boulter, 35; O., 13.
Town-Hall, 20: Boulter, 6; Ostrom, 14.
In Elzevir, 22 votes: Boulter, 16; Ostrom, 6.

From the above analysis, it is evident that Dr. Boulter owes his re-election purely to the local influence of his own section: and to the fact, as shown by the result, that his opponent was the weakest that could possibly have been pitted against him.

Outside of his own section, Dr. Boulter quite as clearly possesses very little strength in the Riding generally, although he had all the assistance from the *Intelligencer* which that paper is capable of giving; as well as the personal presence of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, M.P., and some of his friends from Belleville, in Madoc and Huntingdon.

The following comparison between the votes in 1867 and 1871 may prove interesting to our readers:

	1867.	1871.
Madoc.....	437	116
Huntingdon.....	250	91
Elzevir.....	164	22

In these townships Dr. Boulter received the following votes:—

	1867.	1871.
Madoc.....	136	98
Huntingdon.....	154	67
Elzevir.....	129	16

409 161

From the above figures, it is still clearer that Dr. Boulter is strong, now, only in his own locality: and that his return, as a Government supporter, possesses no significance as a proof that what "he has done for Belleville," in that capacity, is so very acceptable to a majority of the people of the North Riding.

We have heard that there is much dissatisfaction in Tudor at the insufficient notice given concerning the time and place of holding the election. In Madoc Township, also, it was not until Saturday, the 18th instant, that the boundaries of the different polling divisions were made known: the consequence being that some electors lost the opportunity of re-

ording their votes, through coming to the village as usual, while they could only vote legally at places, too far off to be reached in-time, in the bad condition of the roads.

It was announced in Madoc, on the day of the election, that Dr. Boulter had been, and still was, dangerously ill from congestion of the lungs. We are glad to learn, from the *Intelligencer* of Wednesday morning, that the crisis of the disease is passed, and that he was then much improved.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The election of a Trustee for School section No. 1 in place of Mr. A. Smallfield, whose election at the January meeting had been decided to be illegal on the ground of a demand for a poll having been refused by the chairman—who ruled that the demand was not made at the proper time—was held at the School-House on Monday, the 20th instant.—Mr. E. D. O'Flynn was called to the chair, and Mr. James Fitzgerald appointed Secretary.—The Chairman having called for nominations,—Mr. F. E. Seymour was nominated by Mr. H. Seymour, seconded by Mr. H. Dingman: Mr. J. W. Wellington, was nominated by Mr. John Alt, seconded by Mr. W. Conley. Mr. A. Smallfield was nominated by Mr. Thos. Bailey, seconded by Mr. O. G. Wilson. Mr. H. Seymour was nominated by Mr. Smallfield, seconded by Mr. Craig.—Mr. H. Seymour wished to decline the nomination.—Mr. Smallfield said that as Mr. H. Seymour had been one of the most active parties in getting up the protest, and in it complained that the chairman at the previous meeting refused to submit his nomination to the vote of the electors, he ought either to run, or pay the fine for refusing to serve.—This way of putting the case did not seem at all acceptable to the malcontents, and after some discussion, Mr. Wellington announced his intention of resigning, although he said, candidly on asking, he had no doubt he could be elected.—Mr. Smallfield said as both Mr. Wellington and H. Seymour had backed out, after all the fuss that had been made, and only Mr. F. E. Seymour, for whom he (Mr. S.) had voted, remained in the field, he would also withdraw.—The meeting consenting to all the withdrawals, Mr. F. E. Seymour was declared duly elected Trustee.—A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman, and the meeting, which was a large one, separated.

Marriage of the Princess Louise.

New York, March 21.—The *World's* special, dated Windsor, to-day, says:—

"The weather is clearing and the marriage of Princess Louise has been celebrated with brilliancy. At 11 o'clock this forenoon, ministers, ambassadors, nobility and clergy and the bridegroom's family were admitted to the royal chapel. At 12 o'clock, ten royal carriages with all the members of the Queen's family and other royal personages left the Queen's gate at Windsor Palace and proceeded to the south entrance of the chapel, where they were received by the Lord Chamberlain and conducted to places on the Haut-pas. At 12 o'clock the bridegroom arrived accompanied by Earl Percy and Lord Gower. They were conducted to a seat on the Haut-pas. At 12:15 the bride, accompanied by the Queen and suite in five carriages, arrived at the west entrance of the chapel, where they were joined by the bridesmaids, and moved up the nave amid music by the choir. The bride was supported by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg. The bridesmaids were, Ladies Campbell, Cecil, Butler, Montague, Gordon, Lennox Gordon, Seymour and Fitzgerald. The bride was seated on the left of the altar with the Queen near at hand. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London in choral style. The Queen gave the bride away. At the end of the last prayer a royal salute was fired from artillery in Windsor Park, and the guests repaired to the Castle for luncheon. The bride and bridegroom departed at three o'clock for Claremont for the honeymoon. About a thousand guests witnessed the ceremony. The grounds of the castle are filled with immense crowds and Windsor is *en fete*. The Marquis of Lorne wore the uniform of the Argyllshire artillery, not Highland costume. The Bishop of London was assisted by the Bishops of Oxford, Winchester and Worcester.—To-night there will be a grand banquet, and the castle will be illuminated. Festivities will continue for two days.

For two days, this week, the ground was covered with snow again.

The yield of Maple Sugar will be unusually large in this district.—We have to thank Mr. C. Place for the present of a very nice sample.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I, the Undersigned, do hereby forbid all persons converting my SAP TROUGHS to any use whatever, without my approbation: said troughs being situate on the East half of Lot No. 18 in the 9th Concession of Madoc.

JOB D. RIDER.

Madoc, March 6th, 1871.

LOST!

ON FRIDAY, the 17th instant, between THANET and MADOC, a Smith and Wesson seven chambered, patent cartridge, REVOLVER, silver-mounted, with leather case and belt. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the owner.

EVAN CAMERON,
Madoc, March 22nd.

SPRING SHOW!
or
HORSES & BULLS.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will hold a SHOW in the Village of MADOC on
THURSDAY, APRIL 20th, 1871,
when the following PRIZES will be offered:—

\$25

for the BEST STOD HORSE, for general purposes.
\$2 for the second Best Horse.

For BULLS.

First Prize, \$2; Second, \$1.50; Third, \$1.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Judges will not be bound to give a prize for any Horse not deemed worthy of it.
2. If a Horse is proved constitutionally unsound, or not a sure foal-getter, no prize shall be given.
3. The Horse taking the first prize must travel the route laid down by the Committee appointed for that purpose.
4. The prize animal must serve within the limits of this Society.
5. All animals to be on the ground by 11 A.M.
6. All Bulls to be properly secured.
7. Prizes payable at the close of the season.
8. All entries to be made at the Secretary's office by 10 A.M. on the morning of the Show.

JUDGES.—Of Horses—Messrs. Thomas Lingham, Charles Kirk and Thomas Hart.
Of Bulls—Messrs. H. Robinson, G. W. Rose and W. H. Tumulty.

C. GREAM, Secretary. J. H. DUNN, President.
Madoc, March 18, 1871.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW WORK, ENTITLED THE
Free Grant Lands of Canada;
From Practical Experience of BUSH FARMING in the Free Grant Districts of

MUSKOKA and PARRY SOUND,
By THOMAS McMURRAY, J.P., Ex-Rector of the United Townships of Draper, Macaulay, Stephenson, &c.

Containing—A History of the Early Settlement. The Advantages, Progress, and Development of the Districts. A Description of the Climate, Soil, Timber, Scenery, Crops, &c. Hints to Emigrants. Illustrated with a likeness of the Author, a View of the Grand Falls of Muskoka, and a Splendid New Map of the Free Grant Districts, &c.

Price.—In Paper Cover, 50 Cents; Bound in Cloth, \$1.00. Size—Demy Octavo.

30 per cent discount allowed to the trade. All orders to be addressed to the wholesale agent, Adam Miller, Esq., 11 Wellington street, West, Toronto.

MEDICAL HALL,

Cooper Street, Madoc,
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken one of the Stores in the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he has removed that part of his

STOCK SAVED

from the late Disastrous Fire, and expects in a few days to have as

Large and Complete an Assortment

as ever of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and
TOILET ARTICLES.

Thanking his Friends for past favours, he would solicit a continuation of the same Liberal patronage.

CHARLES G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

A LARGE STOCK
or

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS CROSS.

Madoc, Feb. 24th, 1871.

Bridgewater New Cash Store.

THE NEW STORE at Bridgewater is opened upon strictly CASH Terms.

A Splendid New Assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

is offered for sale at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

COTTON YARN, 7s. 6d. per Bunch.

GODERICH SALT, 10s. 6d. per Barrel.

LONDON TEA-CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. per set.

PATENT PAIRS, 1s. each.

TELEGRAPH MATCHES, 10d. per Box.

NAILS, 4 Cents per lb., or 28 lbs. for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS, and all other descriptions of Goods in proportionate prices.

Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it your interest to do so.

The Old Store is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in

Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, 28th December, 1870.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, March 1st, 1871.

Allen, Wm
Arnott, Jno
Black, Jno
Bateman, Edward
Brough, W F
Burns, Miss Mary
Brown, Mrs Susan
Craig, James (2)
Clancy, Michael
Coady, Edward
Curtis, Annie
Deinmagg, Wm
Elliott, Fred
Freeman, Jno
Fraser, Samuel
Finlayson, S
Grooves, Jno

Gillen and McLaren,
Greene, Jos
Hoskins, Samuel
Kineaid, Barbara, (2)
Keene, Wm
Kenyon, S R
Lafferty, Miss Mary
McDougall, Donald
O'Connor, D
Richardson, Thos
Scott, Jas
Trip, Daniel
Toner, Jas & Jno
Wright, Wm
Zeron, A
Zeron, Mrs A D

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for this above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE.

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the 1st MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.
ROOMS at HUDGINS'S Hotel.

FOR SALE.

IN the VILLAGE of MADOC, which will be one of the Principal Stations on the line of the proposed Railway from Ottawa to Toronto, and of the Kingston and Madoc Railway.

THREE VILLAGE LOTS ON DIVISION ST., very near to the Business Centre of the Village.

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J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages

and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

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MADOC.—Wheat, \$1.25 to 0.00. Barley, 65c. Rye, 65c. Oats, 55c. Peas, 75c. Butter, 15c. Pork, 47.00.

BELLEVILLE.—Spring Wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.25. Barley, 60c to 65c. Rye, 75c to 80c. Oats, 50c to 55c. Peas, 75c to 00c.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A number of Quebec farmers are settling along the new Lake St. John road.

Ottawa is to have a new post-office at a cost of \$40,000. The site for the building is said to be located on Sparks street.

A girl of six years of age was choked to death in New York by a piece of indiarubber, which she had been chewing, slipping down her throat.

A large part of orthodox London is beginning to be disturbed about the soundness of Dean Stanley's theology; but it does not seem to trouble him any.

It is stated that several of the railroads of Illinois paid more the past winter to clear the snow from their tracks than they originally paid for grading.

Under the new French regime the word "Republic" has been struck out of all public acts, and "La France" has been substituted.

Maine people are talking about sowing the seeds of forest trees for lumber, and especially of the white pine.

Trout culture is becoming an important and profitable branch of business in many parts of the state of Wisconsin.

The coloured people of New York number many wealthy men amongst them. In a list given in a New York daily there are a number whose assets are put down at from \$150,000 to \$50,000.

The tornado which made such havoc in East St. Louis a few days ago swept into Illinois and almost entirely destroyed the little town of Fayette, demolishing a church, a seminary, a steam mill, and most of the dwellings of the place.

The United States Commissioner has issued a circular, under the Act of the late Congress, informing all soldiers and sailors, (officers included) who served in the army for 90 days during the late war, that they are each entitled to 100 acres of land.

Mr Ashbury, the English yachtman, is building a new vessel, the *Livonia*, a schooner of 280 tons, having masts sixty feet high, and sails four times the area of those of the *Cambria*. He expects yet to see the shine out of the American yachts.

There is an ice factory in New Orleans which turns out sixteen tons of ice per day, running six machines which cost \$25,000 each in gold. The water is pumped up from the Mississippi, purified, and frozen into blocks about two feet long, a foot wide, and three inches thick. These works were established in 1866.

The Quebec Budget says "A remarkable incident has lately occurred in the list of mortality on the Island of Orleans. An old and much respected lady named Madame Gourdeau died on this island the other day, after having reached the age of 99 years and nine months. She leaves behind her 125 grandchildren. We believe the Gourdeau family was one of the first that settled on the Island of Orleans."

"To-Let" cards, it is said, were never so numerous in New York city as at present. Although thus far there has been no great reduction in rents, by the 1st of May a very considerable decline is looked for. In Brooklyn, also, there are plenty of houses to rent, and it is claimed that there are five hundred tenements for sale in that city.

According to an official statement published by the Department of State at Washington, the total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States last year, with intent to remain, was 230,278 of whom just 249 were Canadians. These figures suggest an enquiry as to the "vast emigration" from Canada to the republic of which we have heard so much lately in the American papers.

President Grant seems very much inclined to render his term of office distinguished by the annexation of the Island of San Domingo, and with that end in view, besides sending Commissioners there to arrange matters, has issued instructions to the navy to intervene, if necessary, between the annexationists and their opponents on the island. Some of the American papers are tickling their readers with assurances that a very strong feeling in favour of annexation is also springing up in Jamaica.

He, for the North West.—The Dominion Government gives 160 acres free to every immigrant to Manitoba, \$20 acres to every volunteer of the Expeditionary Force who settles there, and offers to carry immigrants from Toronto to Fort Garry for \$80 per head; children half price. This is about half the cost of transport by the American route.

Several thousand tea plants were received in San Francisco last year from Japan, and after lying in store for some time were sent out on a plantation at California. The plants had been so long out of the earth, and were in such condition when received, that it was doubted whether any of them would live. About fifteen per cent of them, however, put forth leaves. At the same time a quantity of Japanese tea seed was received and planted out in the same locality. The seeds all germinated, and the young plants appear so thrifty that no doubt is now entertained of the success of the experiment.

The *Daily News* says the success of the lectures for women, which were commenced a year ago in Cambridge, seems now to be definitely established. The attendance this term shows an increase of more than a third over that of any preceding term; 150 tickets have been sold, and more than a hundred ladies are attending one or more of ten courses of lectures, including English history and literature, Latin, logic, political economy and geology. The committee have just received a most liberal donation, viz. three exhibitions of £40 a year for two years, one to be given annually.

A most amusing address has been issued by the Fenians. The old business of collecting money from the servant girls was profitable; and though it has been pressed once and again—and one might say almost *ad nauseam*—it is too profitable to be given up. The new dodge to refill the exhausted treasury is a proposal purporting to emanate from the Irish exiles for the amalgamation of all the Irish societies of America. This confederation is to be governed by a directory of five. (What a contrast to the Confederation of Canada, which requires a directory of thirteen.) The object aimed at is the freedom of Ireland—but no infraction of the laws of the United States is to be allowed. The richest part of the affair is that in order to prevent the admission of spies none but ex-prisoners are eligible to the directory.

On the tolerably respectable authority of the *Manchester Guardian*, a cable telegram reports that negotiations are in progress with a view to the abandonment by Germany of its new territorial acquisitions of Alsace and part of Lorraine. The news is to the last degree improbable. Germany may or may not find the newly ceded provinces commercially profitable and easy of national assimilation. It is far from likely, however, that she should have made so sudden a determination to abandon them. Count Bismarck and the Emperor he serves as at the proper moment dispose of the destinies of Germany pretty much as they see fit, but the intensity of popular sentiment enlisted in favour of the annexation of these provinces might be, even for them, difficult to oppose.

At the Central Telegraph Office, Telegraph Street, London, no less than 485 young women are employed as clerks, and only 250 males. None but male clerks are placed on night duty, and hence in the day time the disparity of numbers seems even greater than it is. As ordinary clerks the payments made to them range from 10s. to 22s. a week, according to proficiency; and as clerks in charge, they receive from 26s. to 40s. They are on duty for eight hours, with an interval of half an hour for dinner. There is a kitchen in the establishment, in which any provisions that they bring with them are cooked free of charge; and there is an attendant to go out and make any purchases they may require. They commence at nine hours ranging from eight in the morning till noon, so that the latest arrivals leave at 8 p.m.; and those who remain after 5 p.m. are provided with tea and bread-and-butter at the cost of the department. They take the earlier and later hours in rotation, so that the work is fairly divided among all.

BAD ROADS.—The roads are in a shocking condition—the mud being in some places two or three feet deep on the level. The electors in some parts of the country will have "a hard road to travel" to record their votes next Tuesday.—*Morrisburgh Courier*.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND ECONOMICAL PEOPLE.—A banker writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: The following story is current in Lombard street: When the bankers and others went to Versailles to pay the money requisitioned in Paris, they were received by the officials of the Fatherland with the usual sponges and water for counting bank notes. Every note having been counted, a demand was made for half the amount in gold instead of notes. The answer was made that no such sum existed in Paris. Where is it, then? "Was the inquiry." "In the assurances of the Bank of France," was the answer. "You must get it, then." "We can get it in three days if you will order the trains to be so disposed." This

was done. The gold was procured; but at the close of the transaction three days' interest was charged for the delay in a gold payment which had never been stipulated for. Having paid that, the bankers asked if anything further was to be charged? "Yes, you must pay the stamps for the bills on London," Count Bismarck was personally present at the close of this transaction.

It is intimated in high official circles in Washington that the Joint High Commissioners have not reached or discussed the Alabama claims question, having been engaged steadily on Fishery and other questions affecting the relations of Americans with their Canadian neighbours.

The New York Evening Post has reason to believe that the Spanish Government has notified Great Britain and other foreign Powers that no proposition has been made to the United States Government to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States.

VARIETIES.

The prettier the feet and ankles, the easier they get up stairs.

Why is a man in bed like a book unbound?—Because he is in sheets.

Why is a very popular actor like an architect?—Because he draws houses.

Advice to a wife who has not made enough bread for family use—Ba-con.

It is at the approach of dinner-time that we feel most sensibly "the emptiness of things below."

A gardener, seeing four birds destroying his fruit, fired his gun at them and killed one. How many remained?—None; the others flew away.

What are those things which though they appear twice every day, and twice in every week, yet are only seen twice in a year?—Aus.—Vowels.

Johnny is just beginning to learn geography. He says the Poles live partly at one end of the globe and partly at the other. He knows it is so, because they are marked on the map.

A Brooklyn politician in writing a letter of condolence to the widow of a county member who had been his friend, says, "I am pained to hear that Harry has gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but now we shall never meet again."

"What relations are least regarded?" asked a professor of mental philosophy of an idle student. After a desperate effort to answer the question, the delinquent exclaimed, "Poor relations, sir!—poor relations, beyond all question, sir!"

A man asked another to come and dine off boiled beef and potatoes with him. "That I will," says the other, "and it's rather odd it should be exactly the same dinner I had at home for myself, barring the beef!"

A church member at Galesburg, Ill., had his pew rent raised to \$25 a year, and arose and spoke in meeting—said he: "Great Caesar, here's a nice state of affairs, here's the gospel going up and pork going down! What's to become of us?" The minister advises him to "go West" with the hogs.

An old Methodist preacher, going to one of his appointments, met an old acquaintance who was one of the magistrates of the country. He asked the minister why he didn't do as the Saviour did—ride an ass. Because, said the divine, the people have taken them all to make magistrates!

A clergyman was once catechizing a class of children belonging to his congregation, and coming to a little boy who was something of a rogue, asked him what he knew. "I know something." "Well my son what do you know?" asked the pastor. "I know where there is a bird's nest," said the boy, "but I shan't tell you for fear you will steal the eggs."

Quip and his wife had a bit of contention the other day. "I own that you have more brilliancy than I," said the woman, "but I have the better judgment." "Yes," said Quip, "your choice in marriage shows that." Quip was justly informed that he was a self-conceited brute.

Rochester is distracted, through the columns of its papers, over arithmetical problems. Here is the one propounded by the latest idiot: If one hundred yards of cord be wound in single coil upon an upright post an inch in diameter, what time will it take a man to unwind it, he holding one end in his hand and travelling in a circle whose radius is the unwound cord, supposing he walks four miles an hour; and what is the length of ground walked over.